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The Bombay Chronicle

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SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS' S. O. S. TO MOTHERLAND

Political Prisoners In Nasik Jail Forced To Go On Hunger-Strike

ALLEGATIONS OF BEATING OF "C" CLASS MEN BY CONVICT WARDERS

RELEASED CONGRESS LEADERS' COMPLAINT OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL AID AND HARSH TREATMENT

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on his arrival in Bombay, Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani said, that the trouble in the jail had been brewing ever since some "C" Class prisoners were brought to Nasik. These prisoners were treated like ordinary criminals. They were asked to walk in files, and to take bath in files and at the time of bath they were asked to use only a limited supply of water. If any of them took longer time, the convict warder treated him harshly.

BEATING BY CONVICT WARDERS.

It was reported that during work time, these convict warders actually beat the prisoners. This exasperated the "C" class prisoners, who reported the matter to the Superintendent, but it is alleged that the latter did not take any action.

Other grievances were that the "C" Class prisoners wanted bath-soap, and requested the Superintendent to allow the interviewers to come inside when they came for interviews, as during the heat or heavy downpour of rains, they had to stand outside the jail. These requests were refused.

HUNGER-STRIKE BEGINS.

The immediate trouble arose as a result of certain convict warders beating some of the "C" Class prisoners. About 250 "C" Class prisoners went on hunger-strike. After hunger-strike had been going on for two days the "B" Class prisoners came to know about it, and Mr. Nagindas Master, on behalf of the "B" Class prisoners approached the Superintendent and requested him to intervene and bring about a settlement but the Superintendent, not only refused to listen, but removed him from the yard and put him in a separate cell.

"B" CLASS PRISONERS FOLLOW SUIT.

As a result, the "B" Class prisoners also numbering about 90 went on a sympathetic hunger-strike.

SETTLEMENT.

On the third day of the strike, it was reported that the "C" class prisoners condition had become very bad, and the Medical Officer had been sent for to try forced feeding. The Medical Officer, it is stated, refused to shoulder the responsibility. This made the jail authorities ultimately climb down, and they brought about a settlement with the "C" class prisoners. When this was known the "B" class prisoners broke their hunger strike.

NO ADEQUATE MEDICAL AID.

Mr. Lalvani complained of the unsatisfactory medical treatment that is given to the prisoners. Generally, the doctor visits the cells to see if any prisoner is sick, but in the Nasik Jail no such method is adopted. The doctor, with a convict warder, who carries a box of medicines, goes round shouting "Dava," "Dava," near the door of the yard. By the time, the sick prisoners come to the doors of their cells, the doctor and the convict warder have gone and thus they have to remain without medicines.

Once a convict suffering from sciatica was left, it is alleged, without medical attendance for two days and when the doctor did come, the medicine was sent after twenty-four hours.

In another case, a prisoner was suffering from pains in the head and the doctor who saw him did not send medicine during the whole of the night.

FROM JAIL HOSPITAL TO SOLITARY CELL

Grievances Of Nasik Prisoners

Mr. Purshottamdas Tripati, who was released a day or two ago, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative corroborated the facts stated above in regard to the hunger-strike. He added that the most serious grievance of the "C" Class prisoners is that they are beaten, as alleged, against the rules. Usually, this punishment is inflicted for refusal to obey humiliating orders. Other punishments, such as bar-fetters, gunny clothing and grinding work are inflicted for the same reasons. Mr. Purshottamdas himself was an eye-witness to one of the prisoners being beaten by a convict warder.

BROACH LEADER IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

He stated that an elderly prisoner, Mr Chotalal Purani of Broach, was given solitary confinement and was ordered to be beaten by a convict warder, at the instance of a junior jailor. He was given five blows on the back with a baton. He alleged that another man, who was undergoing punishment by bar-fetters, was beaten on his knuckles and knee joints.

BOMBAY SOLICITOR IN SOLITARY CELL.

When Mr. Nagindas Master, Solicitor, took the initiative on behalf of the "B" Class prisoners in representing the grievances of the "C" Class prisoners, he was charged with "instigating the "B" Class and advocating the cause of "C" Class men and was ordered solitary confinement for an indefinite period. It was also alleged that he was told, if he did not give up the hunger-strike he would be put in "C" Class.

Mr. Purshottamdas himself was kept for 16 days in solitary confinement following an operation for appendicitis, and was removed straight from the jail hospital to the solitary cell.

MEETING LIBERALS' VIEW-POINT

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that Government has gone some way to meet distinguished Liberal leaders, whose assistance we should cherish in belief that if our policy is good for India, leaders would eventually attract support for working new scheme of administration. Presuming that Government has already secured Liberals' agreement to these changes, the outlook for preliminary preparation of Reform Bill is agreeably brighter.—Reuter.

Dismissal Of N. W. R. Workers

DEPUTATION WAITS ON AGENT

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Interesting developments are expected over the proposed dismissal on the 9th instant of 183 workshop employees by the North-Western Railway.

Dewan Chamanlal, President, Mr. A. Khan, senior Vice-President, Dr. Shujaullah, Vice-President and Pandit Ram Avtar, General Secretary, North-Western Railway Union waited upon the Agent of the N.-W. Railway, Mr. J.C. Highet.

They urged that following the agreement of the Railway Board with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the 2nd January last. these men should not be discharged before the Railway had consulted the Union.

The Agent informed the deputationists that these men who were being discharged were the same men about whom the Railway had a discussion with the Union in November, 1931.

The Union representatives, on the other hand, argued that the 1931 discharge-list was cancelled in December, 1931, when the deputation of the Railway Federation met the Railway Board. After a prolonged discussion, the Agent agreed to submit the whole correspondence to the Railway Board but did not agree to suspend the notices of discharge, in the meanwhile.—A.P.

FIGHT AGAINST LAND TENURE ACT

COIMBATORE, Sept. 6.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri has received a copy of the following cable sent by the South African Indian Congress to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay:—

"The South African Indian Congress Conference in Johannesburg has decided unanimously to resist passively the Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

The Transvaal Indian Congress is enrolling volunteers.

We urge you to inform Pandit Malaviya, and other leaders and the Press. Financial assistance will be necessary, when the struggle actually starts.—A. P.

Plane Crashes In Flames

ITALIAN FLIER'S TRAGIC END

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Milan.—The Italian flier, Lieutenant Neri, was killed when the high-speed 'plane he was testing crashed in flames on Lake Garda.

Lt. Neri in the month of June narrowly escaped a disaster while flying the Italian Schneider Cup 'Plane in an attempt to beat the British Air Force Officer Stainforth's record. He was forced down on water due to rudder trouble, while flying at an estimated speed of 437 miles per hour.—Reuter.

JUTE CROP FORECAST

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The final forecast of Jute crop in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam for 1932 has been published to-day.

The total area under Jute cultivation in the three provinces is 1,899,300 acres as against 1,861,800 acres over last year's revised total, the figures showing an increase of 37,500 acres. The total yield in the three provinces is 5,844,600 bales as compared with 5,566,500 bales over the last year's revised total. The figures show an increase of 278,100 bales.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEFEATED IN ASSEMBLY

Protest Against Terms Of Reference Of Capitation Tribunal

M.L.A.s' CONDEMN WAR OFFICE MOVE

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official bills.

Mr. W. B. Hossak, European elected member, was sworn in.

During the question hour, numerous suplementary questions were put and were mostly answered by Mr. Haig, the Home Member.

Replying to Mr. A. Das, regarding the effect of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court on the Child Marriage Restraint Act, Mr. Haig said that the judgment neither affected the Child Marriage Restraint Act, nor did it in any way contain any reference to the provisions of the East India Company Acts of 1870 and 1797.

DETENU'S DEATH.

Fifteen minutes were taken up by supplementary questions over the death of a detenue in Deoli Camp Jail, Messrs. Neogy, S. C. Mitra and Gaya Prasad Singh made numerous allegations, regarding the state of the detenu's health and the alleged indifference of the authorities, urging enquiries into those matters.

The Home Member replied that the Government was enquiring into the cause of death, but that other matters were not relevant, and if Mr. Neogy wanted them to be looked into, he should put specific questions. Mr. Neogy agreed to do so.

The President announced that the panel of Chairmen would consist of Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Yamin Khan.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The President said that notice had been given of an adjournment motion by Mr. B. Das to discuss the "unsatisfactory character" of the terms of reference of the Advisory Capitation Tribunal. As no objection was taken, the President fixed 4 p.m. to-day, for discussion of the motion.

HINDU DIVORCE BILL.

The House then resumed discussion on the motion of Mr. Raj for recirculation of Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill to remove certain doubts regarding the dissolution of marriages of persons professing the Hindu religion.

Dr. De Souza, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Mr. S. G. G. Jog, Mr. Lalchand Nawalrai, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Patil and Sir Harisingh Gour took part in the debate. The Law Member stated that the Government's attitude was one of absolute neutrality.

Pandit Sen quoted lengthy extracts against the Act and he had not finished speaking, when the adjournment motion of Mr. B. Das was taken up.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. B. Das moved that the House now do adjourn. He said that the question of capitation charges was very important to India and yet the first information about it was given in the Press. Recently, the Government of India issued a communique which declared that the Capitation Tribunal would examine only the question of capitation charges, but also the claim that contributions should be made by the British Government towards the Military expenditure in India. This latter question raised a very wide subject and was discussed by the Defence Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. It should have been tackled independently, and not put as a side issue before the Advisory Tribunal. He declared that India was

(Continued on Page 7.)

Surprise In Liverpool Cotton Market

Speculative Buying On Reports Of Holding Policy And Rains In Texas

BUT POOR RESPONSE FROM NEW YORK EASES SITUATION

Bombay, September 5. (9-30 P. M.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market which ruled very steady yesterday again sprung a surprise, when it opened strong this morning. The opening price was 27 points higher. This sudden rise is mainly due to the report of heavy rains in Texas and the announcement of the holding policy of the Federal Farm Board.

In a statement issued by the President of the Board, it was announced that the stock of cotton held by the Board and the Co-operative Societies would be carried till the end of July 1933.

Speculative Buying In Liverpool

The Liverpool Market improved further on speculative buying and a rise of 34 points over the previous closing was registered; but a portion of it was lost in the later part due to poor response from New York, and the market closed at a rise of 19 points.

New York's Poor Response

The New York Cotton Futures Market which was due to open at a rise of 55 points in sympathy with the improvement recorded at Liverpool, opened reluctantly at a rise of 27 to 30 points. There was little scattered buying which added about 7 points to the opening improvement, but later on ruled flat, and the last known rate in Bombay at 9-30 p. m. was a rise of 32 points.

Bombay Market Outlook

The Bombay Market which fully responded to the firmness displayed by the Liverpool Market advanced prices of Broach April/May delivery to Rs. 270-8-0 this afternoon; but at night, there were no buyers at 266.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD'S DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 6

Washington.—The Chairman of the Federal Farm Board has announced that all Wheat and Cotton controlled by the Governmental Stabilization Organisations and the American Cotton Co-operative Association, will be withheld from markets until the next year 1933.—Reuter.

INDIANS LOSE ON DAMP PITCH

Startling Batting Collapse

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The match between the All-India Cricketers and the England XI at Folkstone ended to-day in a victory for England by an innings and 40 runs. The final scores were:—

ENGLAND: 282 for 5 (Declared).
INDIANS: 165 and (Following on 77).

With the Downs covered by a thick mist and the wicket unfit until 11-30 a.m. as a result of the drizzle which lasted since yesterday's close, Folkestone ground was a cheerless spot and the Indians lost the last seven wickets for 65 runs in one hour, and were forced to follow on.

The brightest part of the innings was when Jehangir Khan drove and pulled Freeman for 4 four's in one over. Freeman and Nichols bowled very well, and Nichols also made a magnificent catch off his own bowling to break Nazir Ali-Colah partnership, which saved the tourists from a complete collapse.

Requiring 117 runs to avoid an innings' defeat, the Indians lost Wazir Ali without a run being scored just before lunch.

When the teams adjourned for lunch, the total was 3 for 1, Naoomal and Nazir Ali being not-out with 2 and 3 respectively.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE.

Startling batting collapse on the damp pitch enabled England to win by an innings and forty runs. Rain stopped the play for 25 minutes after lunch. On resumption, 3 wickets fell very quickly, and half of the side was out for 44, although Naidu made several fine shots. Palia also hit Freeman for several four's, but the remainder of the side offered little resistance and the innings closed at 3-45 p.m. for 77.

Burglary In Mill Manager's Flat

SMART WORK BY POLICE SAVES VALUABLE JEWELLERY

A flat in a building at Dongri Street occupied by the Manager of the Fazullbhoy Mills was burgled in the early hours of Tuesday morning and property worth over Rs. 4,000 was stolen. But thanks to the smart work of two police officers, within a couple of hours after the complaint was lodged with the police, five Muslims alleged to be the perpetrators of this crime were put under arrest, and all the property which consisted mostly of valuable jewellery was recovered.

Mr. Abdulla Karim, manager of the Fazullbhoy Mill residing at the Khoja Sunnat Jamat Building at Dongri Street was the victim of this crime which was fortunately detected in time and the great loss that he would have suffered was averted.

Mr. Abdulla occupies a flat on the third floor of the building and stays with his family. A domestic servant was also staying with him. In the early hours of Tuesday morning, a party of burglars secured entrance to the flat by going on the roof of the building, then climbing down with the help of a water pipe and jumping into the drawing room through an open window.

FAST ASLEEP

The whole family was fast asleep at the time, and the burglers who broke open a cupboard and removed some cash and jewellery, and also a wooden box, did the work so cleverly that none of the five members of the family was even slightly disturbed in sleep. It was only when they got up in the morning that they came to know about their misfortune.

SMART ARRESTS

Information was conveyed to the Dongri Police at about 9 o'clock and Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiyoodhin and Sub-Inspector Tavde immediately started investigations into the matter. On an examination of the place and after preliminary inquiries they arrested Zardad Mehdi Ali domestic servant of Mr. Abdulla Karim and subsequently put under arrest the following four persons:—

Abdul Rehman Nazeer, Ali Noor son of Mahboob, Safdar Azzat Ali and Hafiz Sheikh Allas Maulana.

Some of these persons were arrested in the Dongri Street, while others were arrested near the corner of J. J. Hospital.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The police soon succeeded in recovering all the stolen property which consisted mostly of valuable jewellery including several diamond rings and earnings and cash of about Rs. 100 only, which was in currency notes of 10 and 5. The arrested persons had not been able to dispose off the property. Nearly half of it was found lying under grass near the compound of the J. J. Hospital, while the rest was recovered from a place next to the complainant's residence. The burglars had put it in a hole near a stair case.

It was a most pleasant surprise to Mr. Abdulla and his family to find that the property which they had lost in the morning was recovered before the evening and they greeted the Police Officers who called at their place and broke to them the happy news. They were further surprised to find that the recovered property included certain ornaments valued at about Rs. 600 which they had forgotten to include in the inventory of stolen articles that they had made.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant

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A R 7943

WANTED — SALESMEN for South Indian Perfumeries. Good remuneration. Guaranteed. Cash security essential. Apply personally to MAHALINGAM, Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, Bombay.
A R 7941

WANTED—HONEST YOUTHS, willing for outdoor work on commission and homestudy in accountancy, without fees. Apply with postage—HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A 7928

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A R7905

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A 7870

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WANTED—CANVASSERS for selling on COMMISSION BASIS Swadeshi Printing Inks, Line Colours, Paint and Varnish colours and dyes of all sorts. See personally Messrs. DALATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Karelwadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay.
A 5448

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A R 7923

DACCA UNIVERSITY—Wanted a temporary READER in Economics for the period from the 8th November, 1932, or any subsequent date on which the selected candidate is able to join, till the 31st October, 1934, on a salary ranging between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 per mensem according to qualifications, provided that if the Reader is asked to act as the Head of the Department, an additional allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem will be given. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must reach the REGISTRAR not later than 24th September, 1932. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request.
A 5469

WANTED—A DRIVER for Gantry Electric Jib Cranes. Those having atleast 3 years working experience and are capable of attending minor repairs to the Crane Mechanical and Electric Gear, need only apply to the undersigned with true or certified true copies of testimonials. State experience. Salary offered Rs. 55 p.m. Promotion according to satisfaction given in work. Duration of service approximately three years. Resident Engineer, New Palace Construction, Chittar Hill, Jodhpur.
A 5463

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N R7844

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A GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL RACING by P. N. BAM, Pleader. Invaluable to Punters. Price Rs. 5. Apply to R. V. GUNNIGUNTLA, 899, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
S R 7825

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P R7891

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P R 7944

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 8th and TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1932, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8--30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD.

From its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.

Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.

Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.

Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.

Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital, and part of Chaupati Sea Face south-east of the Gymkhana Boat Club House up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th August, 1932.
5471

Legal Notices.

Proclamation of Sale by Sheriff of Immoveable Property

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2576 of 1930.

Messrs. SHERAJI KHETAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) GOVIND ANNAJI HALDANKER and (2.) KASHINATH ANNAJI HALDANKER, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in their personal capacity and as Managers of the joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting 'inter alia' of themselves their sons and grandsons. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of January, 1931, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs, the sum of Rupees seven thousand six hundred and eighty-four and annas twelve for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by Warrants of Sale, dated the 28th day of February, 1931 and 28th day of April, 1932, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the joint Hindu family of which the withinnamed Defendants were the managers, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece of parcel of pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 864 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4686, New Survey No. 1|1415, Cadastral Survey No. 393-395, Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4150 (1), 4150 (2), 4151 and 4152 (1), and Street Nos. 511, 511A, 512 and 513 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the West by Lady Jamshedji Road on or towards the South by the property of R. E. Papa and on or towards the North by the property of Bombay Municipality.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 28th day of September, 1932, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated the 28th day of April, 1932, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Joint Hindu family of which the Defendants were managers and inclusive of their interest, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

WAMAN HARISCHANDRA HALDANKER, the father and natural guardian of Anandrao Waman Haldanker and Mahadeo Waman Haldanker claims Rs. 6,500|- together with interest at As. 12 per cent per month as a charge on the property.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of N. Peerozshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, 17-19 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Datd this 25th day of August, 1932.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
5470

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
The C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 12th day of August, 1932, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the Company abovenamed from rupees seventy-five lacs, fifty thousand divided into 7,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rupees sixty-five lacs, fifty thousand divided into 6,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and the Minute approved by the Court, showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 5th day of September, 1932.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the C. P. Cement Company Limited henceforth is Rs. 65,50,000 divided into 6,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute all the said 6,000 Preference Shares and all the said 550 Ordinary Shares are fully paid up."

Dated this 8th day of September, 1932.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
5476

Sale Of Property At Banganga Road, Walkeshwar

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of SETH VIJLAL LAKHMIDAS CONVALESCENT HOME for the purchase of a property, situate at Banganga Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 21 of the Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division, 'D' Ward No. 3009(1), Street No. 53, consisting of a ground-floor and one storey with a compound in all admeasuring 683 square yards or thereabouts and commanding a view of the seaface.

Offers must be submitted in writing in a sealed cover superscribed as "Offer for Banganga Road Property" so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10th September, 1932.

Terms and Conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Dated this 26th day of Aug. 1932.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees,
14, K. Hummum Street, Fort
Bombay.
5441.

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WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Letter No. of the Firm:—28844.
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My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.
They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.
(Miss) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.
Address:—
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS. Regd.
Diabetes and Asthma Specialists,
Dept. No. 5 Delhi.
This is the best Season for using our Specific.
Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if the radical cure is not effected.

Legal Notices.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2nd PASTA LANE, COLABA.

Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chhaganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chhganlal vs. Chinubhai Manilal and others) pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 9th July 1931, passed in the Said Suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba, admeasuring about 336 1|9 sq. yards according to the plan to the conveyance dated the 9th July 1856 and about 371 6|9 sq. yards according to the Collector's Bill, bearing Collector's Old No. 1, New No. E 16|16666, Old Survey No. 13|257, New Survey No. 2C|9364, Cadastral Survey No. 334 of Colaba Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 505, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckji Nasserwanji, on the West by the property of Sorabji Jeejeebhoy, on the North by the property of Avabai, widow of Hormasji Shapurji and on the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver in the above Suit at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. B. Maneckshaw & Co., who are closing down their furniture business, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on SUNDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day near Chakla Street, at Carnac Road shop Nos. 192-194:—Household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, dinner waggons, oval mirror and glass painted cupboards, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables with side mirrors, wooden bedsteads, writing tables, hat-stands, meat safes, silver show cases, screens, marble top tables, book cases, etc.

Furniture will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

Sale of a very valuable CHHATRAPATI (RUBY HEAD ORNAMENT) on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

Under instructions from Divan Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal of the firm of Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal of Shaikh Memon Street, and in pursuance of the liberty granted by the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Bombay on the 22nd August, 1927, in Suit No. 638 of 1926: Diwan Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal vs. Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons, and at the risk and on account of Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons.

The ornament consists of a CHHATRAPATI (Sirtaj) or head ornament with a rare and matchless Ruby in the centre surrounded by diamonds, brilliants and other precious stones.

Inspection:—Six days before the sale at the Auctioneers Sales rooms from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.) each day and from 11 a.m. on the day of sale.

Further particulars from the undersigned or from Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Dr. BURMAN, Hydrocele Expert,
(Balaji Rd., SURAT.)
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DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME.
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
THURSDAY: 8th September
"RIO RITA"
FRIDAY: 9th September
"COHENS & KELLYS IN SCOTLAND"

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TO-MORROW !!
NOW ONLY THREE DAYS MORE.
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LAST WEEK
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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

SOVIET'S NEW FOOD POLICY

ITS MAIN FEATURES

Pat Sloan, Moscow correspondent of the "New Leader" writes to that journal in mail week:

In the autumn of last year the food situation in the U. S. S. R. appeared in general to be considerably better than in the two previous years. But since the beginning of this February a considerable shortage of food products has been manifest. This shortage depends on several factors, the relative importance of which it is hard to estimate. It has resulted in a recent change of policy with regard to agriculture which is analogous to, though essentially different from, the introduction of NEP in 1921.

The first cause of the set-back in this year's foood supply has for some reason received very little notice. This is the fact that last year's harvest, owing to climatic conditions was considerably less satisfactory than in two previous years. This fact must contribute considerably to the present shortage.

Secondly, since the beginning of the year the exploits of Japan in the East have caused continual anxiety. That food has been stored up in anticipation of an attack cannot be doubted. But the magnitude of the effect of this on supplying the population cannot be estimated.

THE LEISURELY PEASANT

Thirdly, the success of the new large-scale State farms especially with regard to live stock, have not fulfilled expectations. And finally, certain difficulties have arisen in connection with the phenomenal rate of collectivisation of the peasantry, difficulties which could not have been fully foreseen in advance. It is to meet these difficulties that a new departure in policy has recently taken place.

It seems fairly clear that in the last year and a-half, in spite of the tremendous numerical growth in collectivisation, the productivity of the peasants considerably declined. It may be even doubted whether this decline was completely offset by the great growth of tractorisation and other forms of mechanisation which took place.

The falling off in productivity may be put down to two main causes. First, there is no doubt that in many cases the immediate reaction of the peasant on joining the Collective was to settle down to a life of leisure. From now on the State and the Collective would take care of him, and he need no longer worry about the difficult problem of making ends meet—so he thought. But when the dangers of this lack of interest became visible, the introduction of payment by results took place, closely following a similar development in industry. But this was in the autumn, and it seems clear that a certain proportion of the crops were already lost owing to bad work.

A second cause leading to a decline in productivity has undoubtedly been the movement of many of the most efficient workers to the towns. Again, stories are current of deserted villages, where only the women and children remain to take in the crops because the men are away working in industry. Such movements between village and town have, indeed, received encouragement during the winter months, but it seems clear that the increasing privileges of manual workers has caused an excessive drain on the village labour supply, with unfavourable results on agricultural production.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

The previous policy with regard to the collection of meat and grain supplies from the Collectives was for the State to buy at a fixed price, all supplies in excess of those which were necessary to the needs of the peasants during the year. The official estimates of the peasants' needs were often considered by them to be inadequaee ,and the frequent bad stocking of the village Co-operatives gave small significance to the incentive of a money wage to each individual member of a Collective. The introduction of payment by results has not proved, adequate to meet the situation,, and therefore the new policy has followed.

The main features of the new policy are three-fold: First, the total quantities of grain and meat which will be bought by the State from the Collectives will be considerably less than last year, thus leaving, if production does not fall off, a considerably greater surplus in the hands of the peasants. Secondly, peasants will be freely allowed to market their surplus produce when and where they like. And, finally, special facilities are being provided for the selling of produce by members of collective farms.

Collectives are to open their own special shops in the near future, for trading on behalf of the Collective as a whole, and Collective Farm Bazaars are being opened all over the country where prices are subject to control, but where manufactured goods are being sold on favourable terms to the peasants that sell there. This gives them privileges analogous to those of the industrial workers who have "closed shops" in which to buy their goods at more advantageous prices than on the open market.

While the reduction of the quota purchased by the State is a purely quantitative adjustment, the return to free private trade is undoubtedly a temporary set-back, though on a scale very much less than the introduction of NEP in 1921. The two movements are analogous because both were with a view to increasing individual incentive, but while NEP was an almost complete return to the competitive principle in a large section of the national economy, the present changes are on a secure foundation of socialised industry and collectivised agriculture. The control of prices, the fact that the peasants are members of Collectives, and the special facilities for reciprocal trading of industrial products make the present changes quite distinct in kind from those of NEP.

The growth of Socialism in a country with as great a peasant population as the U.S.S.R. requires different forms for different stages of development. In such changes it is no real set-back to make a concession when necessary to the individual motives; it is merely, as Lenin so emphatically pointed out in 1921—"reculer pour sauter mieux". Such a set-back, like the losses inherent in revolution, are a factor in a progressive advance.

No new enterprise in the Soviet Union or anywhere else can start without its infantile disorders, but in the U.S.S.R. such disorders receive greater prominence than anywhere else in the world. There is every reason to suppose that in the near future the demands of the Soviet population will be met more and more by the State Farms, which will gradually absorb the individualistic peasantry into an agricultural wage-earning proletariat.

HUNGER AND PUBLICITY.

Those who read of the present food-shortage in the U.S.S.R should not jump to the conclusion that, taking a pre-war standard of measurement, conditions are bad. It should be remembered that under Socialism the vicissitudes of economic life obtain a publicity unknown under Capitalism, and it should also not be forgotten that hunger in an Eastern European country is taken for granted under Capitalism without publicity.

The peasants under Tsarism could starve in any particular district without the fact being known elsewhere; to-day the slightest shortage is proclaimed to the world. The tremendous increase in publicity which Socialism has given to Russia concialism must not be misunderstood. Before the revolution the conditions of the Russian workers and peasants could not be compared with Western Europe or America; but to-day their conditions already, after fourteen years, challenge comparison with the whole of the Capitalist world.

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—for white suits

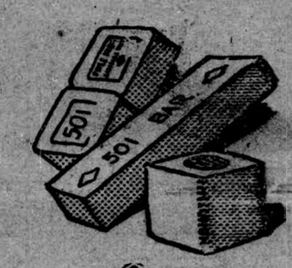
Coats and suits need careful washing if they are to last well. The constant scrubbing and pounding necessary with inferior soap soon spoils their colour, frays cuffs and collars. But this can easily be avoided by using 501 Soap; for 501 Soap, being made from the finest vegetable oils, soaks through and cleanses thoroughly—no need for rough rubbing and pounding

—for heavy fabrics

Usually so difficult to wash, heavy curtains, draperies and other thick fabrics are easily dealt with by 501 Soap. The gentle oils of 501 Soap penetrate deep into the fabric, loosening the dirt and carrying it away. There are no harsh chemicals to spoil the texture.

—furniture and paintwork

Use a little 501 Soap on a damp cloth to clean wooden furniture—it removes dirt instantly and leaves paintwork looking bright and fresh. 501 Soap is extremely economical to use—it lasts longer than most soaps, and being Swadeshi is lower in price than most imported soaps, of even less quality.



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"TORTURING RAYS OF TELEPATHY"

Man's Outburst From The Dock

Complaints that he had been "brutally attacked by a fiendish, murderous telepathist," who had got him "by the throat," were made by a Liverpool clerk. William John Ferguson (28), who was charged at Bow Street in mail week with having broken two stained-glass windows at the House of Lords.

A policeman said that when he was on duty at the Chancellor's Gate entrance to the House of Lords, he heard a crash of blass, and saw Ferguson throw something towards a ground floor window.

"I wish to warn every man, woman and child against the secret terror of telepathy," Ferguson told the magistrate. "I want to warn them of death from the all-seeing, glaring, telepathic eye.

"I want to warn them because they are liable to slow and telepathic murder. The brain and every nerve of the body is open to the torturing rays of telepathy. I want the medical profession to face me fairly and squarely in public and to expose telepathic butchery."

The Magistrate said he did not see what all this had to do with smashing windows.

Ferguson replied: "I have been met with evasion from everyone. I can't exist for this telepathic attack. I complained to the medical profession of this telepathic influence, and instead of curing me or attempting to suggest a cure they sent me away to hospital for fifteen months.

"They delivered me hand and foot to the most frightful telepathic torture imaginable. I want the public to know the full facts of this criminal science."

The magistrate remanded him for a medical report.

ASPIRANT TO CAPONE'S THRONE

Chicago Beer Baron In London

Edward "Spike" O'Donnel, the Chicago beer baron (according to an exclusive report published in "The People"), has been in England several times during the past few months. And he is coming back again in a week or so from Paris, which has long been the European headquarters of men of his type.

Why "Spike" is in Europe is a secret which he is at pains to cover up. It may have something to do with his often-expressed desire to appear on the stage in London.

He once claimed to have a definite contract at £3,000 a week in London, and said he would like his wife and children to come along with him.

His idea of a "turn" was a monologue in which he would reveal the secrets of a beer baron's life.

"Spike" O'Donnel was the teetotal overlord of the beer runners of the south side of Chicago. He never touched a drop of the liquor he trades.

At one time he was an open aspirant to the "throne" of Al Capone, but his name has never been associated with murder, as has Capone's.

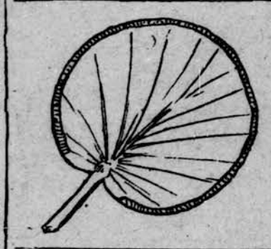
He is looked upon more as a swash-buckling, buccaneering type. In fact, this Irish-American giant—he stands six feet three inches in his socks—is an amateur boxer.

But at times he can be tougher than Capone ever was. For he was born in the toughest quarter of Chicago, Back o' the Yards.

Times without numoer he has been put "on the spot," but he has always escaped with his life.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



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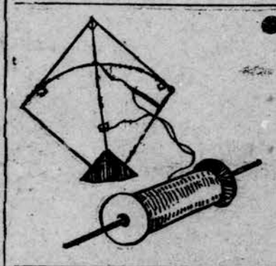

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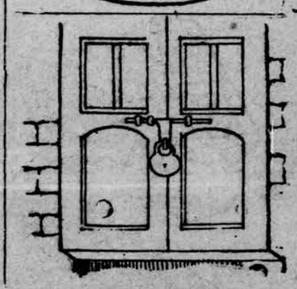

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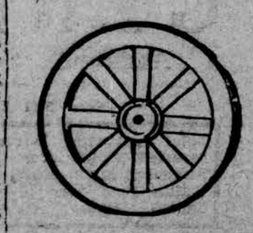

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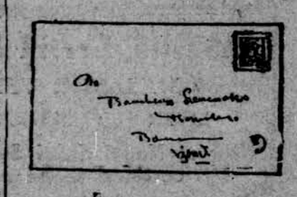

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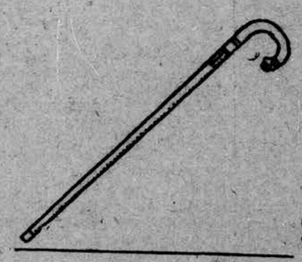

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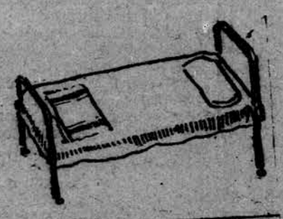

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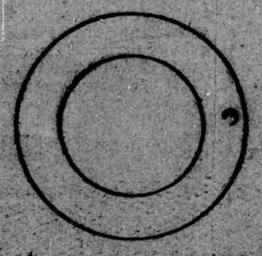

Ba...e

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Sud 7, 1988
Muslim Tyval 5, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 1, 1302
Sunrise—6h 25m
Sunset—6h 50m
High tide—3.33, 15.20
Low tide+9.15, 21.40
Phases of the moon.—First quarter 7th Sept. 6h. 19m. p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m.
Parsi New Year's Day Public Holiday, Banks closed.
THURSDAY. September 8.
Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.
STUDENTS' DAY.
1 Distribution of an appeal to Students
2 To start Swadeshi Stores in Schools.
3 Meetings in Schools and Colleges to pass Resolutions supporting Swadeshi.
4 Brisk enrolment of members.
5 moving lorry Exhibition of Swadeshi goods (Bombay South).
6 Students' Meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, at 5.30 p.m. President, Mrs. Kamala Nehru; Speakers, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. A A Fyzee.
FRIDAY, September 9.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4.10 p.m.
SATURDAY September 10
S S "Kaiser-i-Hind", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

EXCELSIOR—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
EMPIRE—"Good-Night Vienna" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS+"Diklana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cuban Love Song" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Sidewalks of New York" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"The Circus" featuring Charlie Chaplin. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Smiling Lieutenant" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END+"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10.30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Ghost." Daily at 5. 7. 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, on Friday, 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
PALACE (Byculla)—"Private Lives" and Laurel and Hardy comedy. Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 pm

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

10-30 a.m. Indian Programme? Some favourites, 7 p.m. Light Music by Pandit Nagarkar and Instrumental Music by G. G Laud (Violin Solo), 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closing, and Bombay Current Rates. To-morrow (Thursday): 12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9.10 p.m. News in Hindi New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9 20 p.m. South Indian Programme by P. Venatrabmier (of Nekapatam).

GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS.

To-day's (Wednesday's) and to-morrow's Ganpati celebrations will be as under: (1) By Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj Matunga, 9 p.m. Magic Lantern Lecture on 'Human Heart and its work' by V. S. Toro. To-morrow 6.30 p.m. Puja Arti and Immersion. (2) By Tilak Nagar Ganeshotsav, Dadar, 4 p.m. Lecture by N. S. Godbole (own experiences of the World Tour); 8 p.m. Mimics by V. D. Pandit; 9.30 p.m. Flute Playing by Shirali. To-morrow 6 p.m. Visarjan.

"SWADESHI FESTIVAL"

"SELL INDIAN DAY"

To-day's Programme

1. Distribution of Sell Indian Literature.
2. Moving lorry exhibition of Swadeshi Goods.
3. Reduction in prices of Swadeshi articles at shops and stores of which the following have consented to 6¼ per cent. reduction for this day in response to the League's appeal:
   1. "SVADESHI", Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
   2. Most of the shops in the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.
4. Giving information to merchants regarding the availability of suitable Swadeshi articles and persuading them to sell Swadeshi only.
5. Public meeting of merchants at which Mr. Velji Lakams Napoo will preside, and Mr J. K. Mehta and Dr. C Gidwani and other prominent speakers will address the meeting at the Cutch Visa Oswal, Mahajan Wadi Palagalli, Mandvi at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Mrs. Kamala Nehru has consented to be present.

"Sanj Vartaman"

The advent of the Parsi New Year in September is heralded by the publication of special numbers by newspapers and journals owned by Parsis. Among these annuals that published from the "Sanj Vartaman," Bombay's popular Gujerati evening daily, occupies a high place, not only for its beautiful get-up choice selection of articles from famous writers, of all castes and creeds, and representing different schools of thought, but its very attractive full-page artistic illustrations. The range of subjects dealt with in this bulky volume of 184 pages is varied and interesting—providing an excellent literary fare to readers of all tastes.

The number moderately priced at Rs. 2 proves a welcome gift at this festive season. Mr. Jehangir R. Vatchagandhy deserves congratulations for his successful venture.

"Satya Mitra"

—:o:—

The New Year number of "Satya Mitra" is another beautifully got up production of the season. It is chokeful of interesting and instructive articles, from a host of well-known writers, both in Gujerati and English. Besides the attractive coloured frontispiece, there are several illustrations on art paper.

LIBERAL FEDERATION

To Be Held In Calcutta At End Of Month

The Fourteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Calcutta on the 28th, 29th and 30th September.

Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao will preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

The proceedings of the second Round Table Conference, the reports of the three R.T.C. Committees and the Communal Award will receive full consideration at this Sessions. It is hoped that Liberals all over the country will muster strong to make the Sessions a complete success.

DODGE 4

Cylinder

FLOATING POWER, Free Wheeling, Automatic Clutch
Hydraulic Brakes with Centrifuse Drums, Easy Shift Transmission with Silent Second, Mono-Piece All-Steel Bodies, 65 Horsepower Motor, New Streamlining—a thoroughly modern Dodge 4.

Sole Agents:—
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd.
16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branches:—AHMEDABAD, KARACHI & LAHORE.

Police Trap For Gamblers

Haul Of Betting Slips And Marked Coins

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A room suspected to be a gambling den on the ground floor of Jaraporevalla Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, was raided by the Gamdevi police on Tuesday night and three persons were arrested.

The raid was carried out by Sergeants Quilter and Finnan. The police among other things seized a large number of betting slips and nearly Rs. 50 in cash.

The names of the arrested persons are: Achratlal Bhogilal, Budhia Fakir and Amrutlal Shamulji.

A close watch was kept on the room and the usual trap of sending a bogus customer with marked coins to lay a bet was laid. On a given signal, the room was raided. During the search of the room, the police, it is alleged, recovered the marked coins, a large number of betting slips and loose coins.

This is the third raid carried out by the Gamdevi police within the last three days in a campaign to suppress gambling.

CONGRESS PICKETS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Foreign cloth shops at New Charni Road, Bombay, were picketed by khadi-clad volunteers on Tuesday evening.

Two persons who posted themselves in front of the shops of Messrs. Ahmed Esa Ali and Company and Hargovind Makan and Company were put under arrest by the Lamington Road Police.

"BUY INDIAN" DAY

Students As Salesmen

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Swadeshi League, writes:—

Tuesday was the second day of the "Swadeshi Festival," celebrated by the Bombay Swadeshi League. The opening of the Bharat Udyoga Darshan was followed by the observance on Tuesday of the "Buy Indian Day." The chief feature of the programme was the door-to-door hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods. This arduous task was successfully carried out with great enthusiasm by the students of schools and colleges. Nearly 500 boys and girls participated in the hawking, and did a good day's work by acting as pushing and well-disciplined salesmen of Swadeshi wares. The response from the public was remarkably encouraging, and in view of the enormous demand which could could not be adequately met it has been decided to allot another day for the hawking programme during this Festival.

The Bharat Udyoga Darshan has been attracting huge crowds since the last two days. More than 5,000 persons visited it on both the days. Among the distinguished visitors were: Mr. Gladstone-Solomon, Mr. Lalkaka, both of the J. J. School of Arts; Prof. G.N. Joshi, Dr. V.M. Desai; and many others. All of them showed appreciation of the efforts of the students who are chiefly responsible for organising the Darshan, the chief centre of attraction being the "Kala Darshan."

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the "Kamal Dal Day," which falls on the 10th inst. A large batch of ladies is required for selling Kamals—enrolling the members of the Kamal Dal—and it is hoped that they will come in large numbers and make the day a success.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Weissenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on 8th September.

LATE MAULVI A. K. KHATKATEY.

—:o:—

A special meeting of Anjuman-i-Shubba-nul-Muslim held on Monday a resolution was passed deeply mouring the death of Maulvi Haji. A. Kader Khatkhatay, the Secretary of Juma Mosque.

"OVERDOSE OF POISON"

Bombay, Tuesday.

Swallowing one and a half rupee's worth of opium is said to be the cause of death of one Baba Rama, this morning at the G. T. Hospital.

It appears he was found by the Princess Street Police in his room in the early hours of this morning lying in an unconscious state. He was immediately removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he died at 10-30 a.m.

It is said that death was due to

Selections For To-day's Races

BULAND FOR AGA KHAN'S CUP.

(BY "SENEX")

2-15 P. M.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—6 furlongs.

HAJIB BEG	1
JAIBALA	2
REGARD	3

2-45 P. M.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II). Distance—1 mile.

HEREMIA	1
LIRA	2
GALACTIC	3

3-15 P. M.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I). Distance—1 mile.

HAPPY WARDEN	1
YUWILL	2
BENEVENTUM	3

3-45 P. M.

THE NASIK PLATE. Distance—1-1/2 miles.

SALFA	1
WAALIM	2
ORIENT	3

4-15 P. M.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance—1-1/4 miles.

FUNNY FACE	1
HAMIYAH	2
BLACK BEAUTY	3

4-45 P. M.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 1-1/2 miles.

PSALTERY	1
ROMANESCO	2
EAGLE'S PREY	3

5-15 P. M.

THE AGA KHAN'S PLATE. Distance—1-1/2 miles.

BULAND	1
BRAY BEAU	2
MANIPULATOR	3

5-45 P. M.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

THE NILE	1
FARIMAGE	2
ALMEIDA	3

6-15 P. M.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. I). Distance 6 furlongs.

BIBIJAN	1
SHAIBBAN	2
THE KNAVE	3

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders For Rs. 2 Crores Invited

A Press Communique states.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 5th September 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs 1,83,25,000, and the average rate Rs. 2-15-4 per annum.

Tenders for six months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday (13th September). Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 16th September, 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Tuesday, the 6th September to Monday, the 12th September 1932 at Rs. 98-9-0 per cent. subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediate without previous notice at any time during this period. Six months' intermediate Treasury Bills sold on the 31st August amounted to Rs. 3,44,50,000.

Six per cent. Bonds, 1932 will be accepted in lieu of cash at Rs 103/- per Rs. 100/- nominal in payment for intermediate bills and also for payment of allotment at the next auction.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 6-9-32: Colaba Point 0.12. Fort 0.10; J. J. Hospital 0.15.

Total since 1st June to date 6-9-32: Colaba Point 62.18; Fort 68.86; J. J. Hospital 64.67.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 43.75; Fort 50.27; J. J. Hospital 47.65.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 78.28; Fort 87.00; J. J. Hospital 80.15.

Official barometer reading dated 6-9-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.64 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean

TRAVANCORE MAHARANI WELCOMED

South Indian Education Society's Reception

BOMBAY, September 6.

"I can assure you that whatever advantages I have derived from my tour, however small, will be utilised for the benefit of our country" said the Maharani of Travancore (junior) replying to an address of welcome presented to her on Tuesday morning by the South Indian Education Society, Bombay.

A large and a representative gathering was present at the headquarters of the society at Matunga, where the reception was held, the guests including Mrs. Chandravarkar, wife of the Mayor of Bombay, and Sir T. V. Vijiaraghavachari, and South Indians.

The address expressed high appreciation of the fact that her Highness was the first member of the royal family of Travancore to cross the seas and study conditions in the West personally.

The Maharani then replied.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by Her Highness the Junior Maharani and his sister, left Bombay by the Madras Express to-day for their State. A large gathering of friends and admirers was present at the station.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6-9-1932.

Change of 3 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.039.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maxim temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 256 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year [illegible] inches.

PATHE CINEMA SATURDAY NEXT.

Yellow! Yellow! Yellow!
Big business! whispered it! The girl he loved told him to his face! She mocked him with a kiss and turned him into a roving terror of the seas! Then he met her in midocean—and fell in love with her!
ROLAND WEST'S
CORSAIR
STARRING
CHESTER MORRIS
with ALISON LOYD
Based on the Liberty Magazine Story By Walton Green
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE.

PATHE CINEMA EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED
IT IS A SCREAM FROM BEGINNING TO END

GREETINGS

WE EXTEND OUR CORDIAL GREETINGS AND HEARTY THANKS TO ALL OUR PARSI PATRONS FOR THEIR GENEROUS PATRONAGE AND WISH THEM A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
PATETI MATINEE AT 4 p.m.
To-night at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HAPPINESS !
WE'VE LOTS OF IT.
Come—Bring the family and get your share of good chair.
WINE—WOMEN—SONG
As celebrated by
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
IN THE M.G.M. SUPER PACKED WITH COMEDY AND MUSIC.
THE CUBAN LOVE SONG
WITH EXOTIC EXQUISITE
LUPE VELEZ
CUBAN MUSIC 'RUMBA DANCE'
Also A Laughter Special By
LAUREL and HARDY
NEXT SATURDAY
THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST ATTRACTION
BEN—HUR
With a Cast of Thousands Including
RAMON NOVARRO
A M.G.M. SUPER IN SOUND
GORGEOUS SCENES IN COLOUR!

THE RIALTO
EVERY DAY 3 SHOWS. AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE BIGGEST LAUGH WALLOP IN YEARS!
With the King of Laughter,

BUSTER KEATON
IN
Sidewalks of New York
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
You'll howl at Buster as the dude millionaire who falls in love with a gal from the East Side!
with a great cast of fun-makers including
ANITA PAGE
CLIFF EDWARDS

PALMY DAYS
WITH
EDDIE CANTOR

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1932

FUTILE TALK

Rather than come to a definite decision, the Assembly decided to talk out Sardar Sant Singh's adjournment motion on the communal issue. It was evident, however, that the Premier's Award had very few supporters in the Assembly. The speech on behalf of the Government made by Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, was a piece of special pleading on behalf of the Premier, and an unconvincing performance on the whole The short reference to the Award in the Viceroy's speech was couched in similar terms. The Viceroy's speech shows that he has entirely failed to realise the gravity of the situation or the urgency of the solution. Everywhere we see the same smug satisfaction—that Government are always right and Nationalist India always wrong.

ADVICE OF DESPAIR.

Sardar Sant Singh and other speakers had no difficulty in making out a strong case against the acceptance of the Premier's proposals. But, unfortunately, none of them made any sensible suggestion for getting out of the communal maze. We are not edified with these unbecoming squabbles for a couple of seats here and a couple of seats there. They only show the unhappy frame of mind of these people. Nor can we commend the fatalism displayed by people like Mr. N.M. Joshi, who, after damning the Award, as "not only wrong in principle, but unfair and unequal in application," made an appeal to his countrymen to accept it and work it That is the sort of advice which does not come well out of the mouth of a Labour leader, whose persistent endeavour it should be to right the wrong and not to accept it, because we are unable to do anything else for the present That is an advice of despair and Indians will never accept it.

BESIDE THE POINT.

The Leader of the House, after supporting the Award and proving to his own satisfaction that the Government were right and the Nationalists wrong in cavilling at it, wound up his oration with a perfervid peroration on the virtue of "comradeship, amity, collaboration and fellow-feeling"—all of which was entirely beside the point. The point is that, if the Award is wrong, as it undoubtedly is, then it must be rejected and not all the oratorical gush of the Leader of the House,—who seems to be the latest and, as usual, most zealous convert to the principle of Separate Electorates—will make it better than what it actually is.

EUROPEANS ENTHRONED.

About one thing all were agreed and that is that in this communal struggle for seats the European community has succeeded beyond measure and their claims which in practice, mean the claims of foreign capitalists, have been given too much importance in the scheme. It does not matter so much whether Muslims or Hindus or Sikhs capture a few more seats, as, after all, they are children of the same soil, and we believe, they will be able to compose their differences, if not now, at least after a time. But the enthroning of foreign capitalism in the Indian constitution is not to be so easily tolerated. Indians must make common cause against this danger. By giving it so much importance the Premier suggests that to him and to his Government the vested interests of a handful of capitalists are of greater value than the legitimate rights of Indians.

LET INDIANS SETTLE.

Now that the Award has been thrice damned, it is for Indians themselves to come to a settlement. We have every confidence in their capacity to do it, provided they give up looking at the question from the narrow communal and even parochial point of view, and consider the importance of arriving at an agreed settlement at the earliest possible moment, as the first step to greater National unity.

Suspicions Confirmed

A closer study of the Viceroy's speech confirms the worst suspicions about Government's latest procedure for constitutional enquiry. The proposed small purdah conference is to be nothing more than the defunct Consultative Committee. The Viceroy himself suggested nearly as much when he said:

> It is not possible to look to the Consultative Committee for the contribution anticipated from it, and in consequence in order to place His Majesty's Government in possession of material they will require for framing their proposals, I am authorised to inform the Honourable Members that His Majesty's Government have decided that it will be necessary to hold further discussions in London.

So, not being able to get from the Consultative Committee in India the desired contribution of materials for their own proposals, Government are now calling a similar Consultative Committee in London, at the same time trying to give the Committee in London some resemblance, however superficial, to the Round Table Conference that is now being quietly buried.

A HANDY BODY

The new Consultative Committee will no doubt include those communalists who have been satisfied with the Communal Award or those who have further expectations of communal gains and those businessmen who Sir Samuel Hoare said had already approved of Government's plans. These types of men will help Government to decide upon such communal and financial safeguards as they design and then to contend that the safeguards are the result of a solemn agreement and, therefore, must be accepted by the country; even as Government argue that since the old Consultative Committee asked for a communal award from the Government, the award now given must be accepted by the people. Since the Viceroy has elaborated different plans for Congressmen and their supporters and since these, even if free, would not have anything to do with any committee in which they have not an effective voice in deciding as distinct from discussing, it will not be difficult to get together a handy body of men with all the ardour for co-operation that the Viceroy has called for. Sir Hari Singh Gour has already suggested that the new conference "should be representative of all shades of political opinion and not merely the opinion which was represented at the previous Round Table Conferences." This prompt constructive suggestion will not be ignored by the Viceroy.

THEIR OWN PROPOSALS

The new Consultative Committee will have fair opportunities to discuss, though it will be tied to a "fixed agenda". Since Government are anxious to get as large a measure of agreement as is possible "consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government upon important questions that still remain to be decided", the Committee will be spared the trouble of being again consulted on point which Government have already decided; but at the same time Government will be glad to receive the Indian members' agreement to those proposals on which they have not yet come to final decisions.

FOREMOST CONSIDERATION.

When the British and the Indian delegates agree, the agreed decision will be accepted When they do not agree, Government will, without wasting more time on negotiations straightway proceed with their own proposals; for speed is the first need of the hour and the foremost consideration that has determined the new constitutional proceedure. It is still possible for the Indian members to minimise points of difference and satisfy the condition of speed by accepting a substantial part of Government's fixed agenda. The latter have already very graciously agreed that, in submitting to Parliament their final decisions, they will include all the points of agreement and "will of course support them." The final decision on disputed points rests with them just because it is the declared policy of His Majesty's Government that Parliament is the ultimate judge of the pace and character of constitutional reforms in India.

NOT SO EASY.

Seriously, it may seem easy enough for Government to re-enact the Simon Commission farce while thousands of inconvenient agitators are in jail. But it will not be quite so easy for them to get the people to accept the final results of their policy even with the aid of those fresh legislative weapons that the Viceroy proposes to forge against Congressmen and their numerous supporters. If the Government are serious about peace in this country and its goodwill towards Britain, they will do well to think twice before seeking to impose their own will on Indians in matters constitutional under the guise of a method of agreement. We cannot believe that Government will get in this venture any real support from Nationalists whose willing co-operation is essential for the proper working of any scheme of responsible Government.

NO STARVATION WAGES

The strike situation in Lancashire remains unchanged. The rumours that peace moves were in contemplation which might lead to a conference being called by the Ministry of Labour have not affected the determination of the strikers to hold out. The attempts to create a split amongst the men who have downed tools by offering "local settlements" of the dispute at Hyde and Ashton, on a wage reduction of eight and a half per cent. have failed. The "National" Government of Britain has awakened at last to the gravity of the situation and the Minister for Labour is now in communication with both sides. It will not be easy to settle the dispute, unless the employers give up their preposterous idea of effecting an average wage cut of 29 per cent. in the industry. At first the men's demand was for the reinstatement of displaced operatives. But the dissatisfaction took an acute form when the employers announced their intention of insisting upon so drastic a cut in wages as 29 per cent. In their struggle they will be greatly encouraged by the assurance of Mr. Bromley, the leader of the Railway Enginemen's Trade Union, who, in his presidential address on Saturday at the Trade Union Congress, declared that "the Congress could not stand aside from the Lancashire cotton strike." The operatives, he said, "had rightly refused starvation level wage."

GOLDEN YEAR OF PARSI CHARITY

Donations Exceed Three Crores

(By RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER, Editor, "Parsi Chronicles.")

The Parsis commence their New Year 1302 to-day. It is calculated from the date on which the last Sasanian King of Persia, Yezdegard, ascended the throne. There is a long-standing controversy among the Parsis as regards the proper date for commencing their year. The Kadmi sect, which comprises the Irani Zoroastrians as well as a few ancient families principally hailing from Surat, commence their year exactly a month ago believing that there had already been an intercalation of a month before they came to India about 1,200 years ago. There is another sect known as the Rasilis who commence their year from the 21st day of March and their year is a solar one. The present King of Persia, Reza Shah Pehelvi, who is believed to have been originally of Zoroastrian extraction as indicated by his surname 'Pehelvi,' has proclaimed that the people of Persia, whether Zoroastrians or Mahomedans should all commence their year from the 21st March or the day of vernal equinox and make it a solar year. The Parsis of India have not as yet become of one mind in this important matter. The Shehenshais, who form a large majority, commence their year to-day (Wednesday).

SPIRIT OF PHILANTHROPY.

The Parsis are known throughout the world for their charities, many of which are cosmopolitan. There is a glorious record of such charity which has made the community an object of admiration. In 1909 the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., left a crore of rupees in charity the advantage of which is given by his trustees to non-Parsis as well. Nearly six lakhs of rupees, the income of the trust, are distributed every year for benevolent purposes. It has been provided that wherever the people suffer by earthquakes or other "Acts of God," as the legal phrase is, immediate help should be sent out of the income, however remote the scene of calamity may be.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.

The late Sir Dorab Jamshedji Tata who died during the expiring Parsi year, left three crores of rupees in charities of a cosmopolitan nature. The same philanthropist's father the great industrialist Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata, at a stroke gave thirty lakhs of rupees for the Bangalore Institute of Science named after him. Sir Dorab also gave during the year the sum of rupees ten thousand in memory of his deceased wife Lady Meherbai Tata to the National Council of Women of India.

A PARSI COLONY.

Next to Sir Dorab come the two Wadia Brothers—Sir Ness and Sir Cursetjee N. Wadia who have between them, set apart a sum of fifty lakhs for founding a colony at Colaba for the Parsees of the middle class, just the class which finds it impossible to bear the burden of heavy house-rents. Their late mother Bai Jerbai Wadia had provided over a score of big chawls at Byculla and Parel for the residence of middle class and poor Parsis. The other charity of the same philanthropic brothers has resulted in the foundation of a College at Poona at a cost of about five lakhs. The sum of about rupees twelve lakhs has to be shortly utilised for the provision of a polytechnic institute for the Parsees.

MANY-SIDED HELP.

Mr. Cawasji Jalbhai Sett has generously added to the proceeds of sale of a 'wadi' for the celebration of Parsi marriages acquired by the Municipality for the construction of a direct road from the Ballard Pier known as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. M. Rustamji H. Patuck has come forward with a donation of three lakhs for an industrial institute in response to the cry that is being raised in the community for vocational education. An expert is shortly to be brought down from England for advising the community on the best way of proceeding in the matter.

It is well-known that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Senior) has set apart a sum of over ten lakhs for the provision of first class education to the Parsis on the lines of famous Colleges in Great Britain. The Wadia School at Dadar Parsi Colony owes its existence mainly to the efforts of Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Junior). It has cost nearly a lakh and a half.

PARSI PANCHAYET FUNDS.

The Parsi Panchayet of Bombay administers funds, the income of which amounting to over six lakhs is distributed in objects of charity. Part of it is utilised in the distribution of doles to Parsi widows and other indigent poor in the community. During the closing year the Panchayet has received moneys aggregating to Rs. 1,831,134 from donors in Bombay and to Rs. 3,45,480 from the various Anjumans in the mofussil. For the provision of purely religious institutions nearly a lakh and a half has been given by the Parsis.

There being acute unemployment in the community owing to severe trade depression, several public-spirited Parsis have been collecting funds for relieving the present wants of the unemployed In short, this has been a record year in Parsi charity, the sum of no less than three and three-quarters crores having been donated by Parsis

Notes of the Day

What Will Japan Do?

It is easy enough to understand the indignation of the Japanese textile mills at the new duties imposed in this country against imports from Japan, though it is not clear what she is going to do as a retaliatory measure. The fact that Japan can undersell the Bombay mill-owners is proved to the hilt. Should Japan decide to go in for American cotton, to the exclusion of the Indian, it will have an adverse effect on the Indian grower. Some of the mill-owners think that Japan cannot but buy Indian cotton whatever happens, and the next few months must decide the point. As it is the Bombay mill-owner is not satisfied with the protection he has secured, and he speaks as if his interests have been greatly injured by the Tariff Board!

"Fleecing The Public."

The Board of Ministers in Ceylon show all the anxiety to stick to their posts that is characteristic of their Indian prototypes When the Governor insisted that the commuted pensions should be paid next year out of the Budget provision, even by taxing the food of the people, the Board felt it was no use kicking against the proposal and accepted the suggestion of increasing the postage rates. But seeing that it was a most unpopular measure and will cause as much resentment as taxing rice, they suggested the appropriation of the necessary amounts from the balances lying to the credit of loan funds to meet the demand. The Board have also put forward a scheme for creating a fund for the payment of future commuted pensions, should the Secretary of State insist upon it, as we have no doubt he will. It is doubtful however, whether the Ministers can make use of sums set apart for particular purposes for meeting the demands of the Services. "The Ceylon Independent" writes that in a few days both the Ministers and the Council will join hands in "fleecing" the public!

Defects Of Co-operative System.

We are glad that the Minister in charge of the Co-operative Department supported our criticism that the vital need of the Movement was the widening of its horizon, which has grown too narrow to suit the real needs of the people. Money lending and profit making are not the only two activities which should engage the whole attention of the co-operators to the exclusion of almost everything else. He said the Movement had been divorced from the producer and he might as well have added also from the consumer. There are many other aspects of the Movement to which should be given more attention The main object of the Movement, as contained in the preamble of the Act of 1925, has been altogether side-tracked, and little or no attention has been paid to popularising co-operation among the masses, particularly among the rural population, which requires to be lifted out of the rut into which it has been thrown by a series of adverse circumstances over which it has so very little control.

A Lesser Evil.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, stated in a lecture at the Calcutta University Institute that the total indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist has now reached the colossal figure of 900 crores of rupees. The Co-operative movement, meant to reduce the indebtedness, has not yet touched even the fringe of the huge problem, to whatever extent it may have helped the ryots to pay land revenue to Government periodically. It seems probable that in several cases rural indebtedness has gone on increasing where interest charges together with land revenue charges have exceeded the income from land. Mr. Sarkar, therefore, seriously urges that the only method by which the agriculturists might be saved from utter ruin is to allow them to repudiate many of their debt obligations. This may sound revolutionary, though it is not more so than the common plea for repudiating war-debts. But Mr. Sarkar does well to point out that the alternative may be an "almost cataclysmic disaster that might eventually overtake the whole country."

AMERICA LOOKS AHEAD!

Hoover's All-Round Financial Programme

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Financial programme involving 1150,000,000 dollars to meet maturing obligations for the Public Debt interest and to provide funds for the Reconstruction Corporation, is announced by the Treasury. The programme provides for an issue of Treasury Notes to the value of 750,00,000 dollars, bearing 3/4 per cent. interest and maturing in five years and "Certificates of Indebtedness" for 400,000,000 dollars, pearing 1½ per cent. interest maturing on September 1, 1933.

This is the Treasury's second major Financial operation in the present Fiscal year, first being the issue on first August of 365,000,000 dollars Treasury Notes, maturing in six years, which was ten times oversubscribed in one day.

COTTON AND GRAIN STABILISATION IN U. S.

The Grain Stabilisation Corporation owns 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of the 650,000 bales that the Cotton Stabilisation Corporation proposed to market prior to 31/7/33, nearly half has been sold, but the remaining stock will immediately be withdrawn until 1/3/33, except certain small amounts that have been already been consigned to foreign market and such cotton, as may be sold at twelve cents or more per pound The Cotton Co-operative Association has 2,000,000 bales which it will not sell until 1/8/33.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is loaning the cotton industry 50,000,000 dollars to permit withholding of stocks.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—In the Hockey Match the Indian Olympic team beat the Dutch National team by nine goals to one.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

things go on like this, they may ultimately reach the neck itself.

* * * * *

As for sleeves, "they are something to dream about." They "bloom and puff" and "cling and taper" and do other extraordinary things, "but whatever they do they command attention." And that, after all, is the art of dress, even if it's only a loin-cloth or a fig-leaf.

Tipsy-Cake

"India has agreed to nothing and settled nothing. Everything has been done in Whitehall. And yet it is expected to satisfy the demand for Swaraj."
"Morning Post."
A Daniel come to judgment!

* * * *

The "Post" is really quite sensible on this occasion. It regards as hopeless the proposition of another conference "to avoid the appearance of forcing open India's mouth and thrusting a settlement down her throat." We agree that this attempt to save appearances will fail as others have done before.

* * * *

Forcible feeding is not going to be a success and India will continue the hunger-strike until she gets what she wants.

* * * *

"Let us not waste our energies on these side issues," said the Leader of the House. "Let us unite on those fundamental things that matter, on the form of the constitution and the methods whereby freedom may be attained." Let us, indeed, and, in the words of His Excellency, "Let us, therefore, put aside all personal distrust and suspicion, etc. etc."
—"Evening News of India."
Yes. Let's!

* * * *

Dr. Moonje is basing all his hopes on the day "when wisdom will dawn on Sir Samuel Hoare." Its these super-optimists who make our political life a fiasco.

* * * *

"Mr. Morgan, Leader of the European Group, repeated what the Viceroy had said in his speech" and Sir Hari Singh said the Viceroy said only what everyone knew before.

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW WHAT 'BUY INDIAN' MEANS?

* * * *

"It is pleasant to record that no Delegation made a more favourable impression than that from India. The members knew exactly what they wanted and were prepared to give.
This about the Indian delegation to Ottawa. It might be pleasingly put by saying they had their marching orders.

* * * *

As the only delegation that arrived on the scene with a definite intention of giving, it is small wonder they created a favourable impression.

* * * *

"Faith in Britain's sense of justice has from the earliest days been the sheet anchor of constitutional reformers in this country."—"Times of India."
And it has kept them securely anchored to the starting buoy.

* * * *

IT MEANS THE SALVATION OF INDIA

* * * *

A prominent Congress leader of Benares, who is already in jail in connection with Congress activities, has been fined under the Motor Vehicles Act for fixing on his cars number plates bearing Hindi instead of Latin characters and figures. A small thing but indicative of the topsy-turvy state of things in this country.

* * * *

"Skirt lengths fall in three classes: daytime, on an average of ten inches from the floor; late afternoon, ankle length; evening, floor length, sometimes dipping a bit toward the back. A few whimsical trains are seen."—"Times of India" (Fashion Notes.)
We mostly see the whimsical ones in Bombay.

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We learn from the same source that "the waistline shows a tendency to rise above normal."—especially after dinner!

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"SELL INDIAN" DAY

(See Page 5)

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It appears also that "necklines continue to rise with fashion's tide." In day-time frocks "they mount to the collar-bone." If

(Continued on Column 6)

NOTHING RESTORED!

No Equality Of Status, No Settlement By Agreement, No Central Responsibility

By B. G. HORNIMAN

The Viceroy's announcement of the change which has been made in the Hoare plan, to meet the objections raised in this country, has already been examined and condemned in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." But I hope I shall not be accused of repetition if I give up my space to it to-day, in view of the attempts that are being made in various quarters to represent it as removing the objections and disposing of the "misunderstandings" and suspicions created by the Secretary of State's announcement on June 27th.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING.

I do not know why the term "misunderstanding" is used at all in this connection. There was no doubt and no possibility of misunderstanding about the meaning and intention of the plan unfolded by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on June 27th. It was a deliberate abandonment of the Conference method and the principle of settlement by agreement and a repudiation of the title of Indians to enjoy equality of status in the discussion of the further stages of constructive constitutional reform.

Sir Samuel Hoare thought, and said as plainly as words could say it, that there had been enough talk and the time had come for decisions; and it was his view that the task of making decisions was one that His Majestys' Government were not called upon to share with anyone else. And, also, be it remembered, he spoke in the knowledge that on all the material points, those decisions had already been taken and were actually embodied in the draft bill.

The fact needs to be emphasised further that these decisions represented a definite departure from the main object which the Round Table Conference had in view, namely, the establishment simultaneously of Provincial Autonomy and a Federal Constitution transferring responsibility to the hands of the representatives of the people of British India and the Indian States.

FOUR QUESTIONS.

It is necessary to bear these few pertinent facts in mind when discussing the question whether the modification of the plan enunciated by the Secretary of State on June 27th restores the principles and conditions which he destroyed. The test to be applied is

1. Does the new proposal restore the Conference method?
2. Does it restore equality of status of the Indian delegates?
3. Does it restore the principle of settlement by agreement?
4. Does it leave it open to the Conference to insist on the simultaneous introduction of Central Responsibility and Financial Autonomy?

AND THE ANSWERS.

The answer to 1, 2 and 3 is an emphatic negative. As regards 4 it is true that the Viceroy has not definitely said that there will not be simultaneous introduction of Central Responsibility and Provincial Autonomy, but his statement is so ambiguous and vague, that the inevitable inference is that he is not in a position to give any undertaking on this point.

The Conference method is not restored, because, in the first place, the Conference itself is not restored. The original R. T. C. is gone and a new one is to take its place. We may agree that it does not matter in principle whether the new Conference is large or small. But it does matter whether it enjoy the same status and exercise the same authority as the old Conference. Because if it does not, the status of the delegates is obviously changed and the principle of settlement by agreement is sacrificed.

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS.

The delegates to the new Conference will be asked merely to accept decisions already arrived at by H. M.'s Government, and to reach an agreement on points that still remain to be decided. But even in regard to the latter condition they will not be free to raise and discuss additional points themselves. The Viceroy says definitely they will be asked to work on a "fixed agenda." Subsequently the Government will present to Parliament, through the Joint Committee, not merely the agreed decisions of the old Conference and the new, but its own specific recommendations, which will include the points which have been agreed to but exclude the points on which it has disagreed with the Indian delegation.

By no manner or means can this be called equality of status. It is not even a Conference. It is merely a device for enabling the Government to say that they have consulted Indian opinion. The delegates who sit there will really be in a more humiliating position than if they had been called merely as advisers or assessors. They will be nominally delegates, but precluded from exercising the powers of delegates. Whatever they discuss will be on the sufferance of the other party to the Conference.

THE PREMIER'S PROMISE.

Thus neither the Conference Method nor equality of status is restored. And without either or both of these there can be no question of settlement by agreement. Liberals should still tie the Government down to the terms of the Premier's speeches in the first and second Conference and particularly to his considered statement in the House of Commons last December in the debate on the White Paper, in which in the most definite and incontrovertible terms he stated that the intention of the present British Government on constitutional reform in India was to arrive at an agreement with the representatives of India by negotiation and to place the sum of that agreement before Parliament as the policy for which they would be prepared to take responsibility.

WIPED OUT.

What they propose now is something quite different. They have already made their decisions on important issues and are only prepared to negotiate on such issues—and nobody knows what they are—as remain. And what they will place before Parliament will be not an agreement on all the issues involved arrived at by negotiation, but their own specific recommendations which may include some points on which they are able to secure the agreement of the Indian delegates.

It is clear, therefore, that the principle of settlement by agreement has been wiped off the slate.

WHAT HE DOES NOT TELL.

As for the fourth question Lord Willingdon only speaks, like Sir Samuel Hoare, of proceeding by way of a single bill covering both the Federal Centre and the Provinces.

But he does not tell us that the Secretary of State's plan in this single bill will provide for the immediate introduction of Provincial Autonomy and the subsequent establishment of a Federal Centre; that the business of establishing the Federal Centre, under the machinery provided by the Bill will take a long time, and that its final establishment depends on two things,—the possibility of reconciling the conflicting claims of the Provinces and the States and the extent to which Provincial Autonomy will have been considered, after an interval, say of two or three or perhaps five years, to have proved the fitness or otherwise of Indians for administration.

LIBERALS MUST INSIST.

Here again Liberals who have insistently repeated that they will not be satisfied with a preliminary stage of Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility, should insist, if they have not already done so, on an assurance that there will be simultaneous introduction of both before they accept an invitation to go to London to take part in further discussions.

But they will not get it, because the Cabinet have already decided their policy and drafted their Bill. And their decision is fixed, that there must be a preliminary period of Provincial Autonomy before Central Responsibility is established.

WHAT OF THE COUNTRY?

I have discussed the Viceroy's announcement solely from the point of view of those who, having hitherto co-operated, revolted after the Secretary of State's announcement of the change of policy. They represent, however, a very small body of opinion in the country, as Mr. Chintamani acknowledged in his recent speech in Bombay. There remains the much bigger question of the attitude of the bulk of nationalist opinion, and especially Congress opinion, towards the policy which the Viceroy's speech represents. I shall discuss it in my next article.

Adjournment Motion Defeated In Assembly

(Continued from page 1.)

paying contributions five times more than those of all the mighty Dominions put together. He quoted from the "Hindu" of Madras, extensively in support of his view.

PURDAH INQUIRY.

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that Mr. Das' motion was not meant as a censure, because official and non-official opinion were agreed on the subject, but the terms of reference had aroused suspicion. India was paying before 1908 £7/10/- per capita for the recruitment and training of the British Army men for service in India. This was raised in 1908 to £11/8/-. The British Government demanded after the war as much as £28/10/- per capita and since 1923-24 they had charged £25/- per capita. Mr. Mitra asked why the enquiry by this Tribunal was to be confidential and held in a hole and corner manner? Why should the report be submitted to the Prime Minister only, and not to the Indian Legislature?

RESPECTIVE CLAIMS.

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, replying, welcomed the discussion, as it would enable him to clear a misapprehension. Though the Tribunal would be advisory, its report would carry the maximum weight. The terms of reference did not include the political or constitutional question at all, but only the financial question, and the terms attempted to put in the first para the British claim that there should be a charge made to the Indian revenue for training and recruiting British Army men for service in India, while the second para put the counter claim made by India that no such charge should be made in view of the fact that India too rendered service to His Majesty's Government by employing those troops in India and that money value should be attached to that service.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Is the reference to the British army in India or to the entire Indian army?

Mr. Tottenham: British men employed in India. Mr. Tottenham added that this had nothing to do with the recommendation of the Defence Committee of the R. T. C. for an expert enquiry. This expert enquiry had already been held by experts appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and their report had been forwarded to the British Government who would refer it to the Imperial Defence Sub-Committee.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Non-official opinion is not consulted.

Mr. Tottenham: Probably opportunity for that will arise later.

Mr. Tottenham emphasised that questions before the Tribunal would be purely financial, and the procedure would correspond more or less to that of hearing appeals in a court of law. Both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India would submit a written statement of their claims, and counsel on behalf of the respective Governments would argue their case. There would be no witnesses, either official or non-official. The Indian case had been under preparation for months, and the final touches were now being given to it. There would be a leading English Barrister and an Eminent Indian Lawyer to argue the case of the Government of India.

A Member: Who are they?

Mr. Tottenham: I am not able at present to announce their names.

The Army Secretary contented that considering the limited nature of the scope of the enquiry, no more businesslike or satisfactory procedure could have been devised. It was considered wise in all military matters to make the proceedings confidential, but he had no doubt that the report of the Tribunal would be published. There could be no more suitable authority than the Prime Minister for the submission of the report. The Indidan Government and the Assembly would have full opportunity of considering it before decisions were taken. He undertook to communicate to-day's debate to the authorities in England. This was a matter in which official and non-official opinion coinvided. Indeed for the past fifty years, even before non-official opinion took interest in the matter, the Government of India had been pressing for justice to India.

ASSEMBLY FLOUTED.

Sir Abdur Raham complained that the Assembly was being systematically treated by the Government with contempt. The Gofernment gave directions regarding fiscal policy for the Ottawa Conference without asking the House to give any direction. This House would demand a voice in the matter before any decision would demand a voice in the matwas taken. He asked whose decision on the matter was going to be final.

QUASI-JUDICIAL.

Sir Allan Parsons said that the Tribunal would be quasi-judicial in nature. The Government would be prepared to place before the House the report of the Tribunal, which would carry great weight. As to the question whose decision would be final, it would be agreement between the Government of India and the British Government.

JINNAH AS COUNSEL.

Moulvi Shafee Daoodi thought that this was a question in which enormous financial obligations of India were involved, and it was, therefore, necessary that the Assembly should get some control over this expenditure. However, the Tribunal having already been appointed, there was only one more opportunity left. He suggested that Mr. M.A. Jinnah, an eminent publicman and Barrister, who was interested in subjects of this character, should be one of the two counsels, whom the Army Secretary had disclosed, were to be appointed soon.

question of the Tribunal was en-

Dr. Ziauddin said that the whole thing premature.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri wanted to know whether the Government had invited non-officials to advise them in this matter. He considered that the Government of India would be ill-advised, if they disregarded Indian opinion which could easily be made available.

KABIRUDDIN IN FORM.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad said that he was surprised at the rumours current that Chaudhri Zafarulla, the temporary member of the Viceroy's Council, would be appointed as one of the Government of India Advocates, because noone had previously heard his name

Sir Alan Parsons: "There is no intention of appointing Chaudhri Zafarulla as counsel in this case."

Mr. K. Ahmad: "I am very much obliged to Sir Allen Parsons for his contradiction, but it is not his Department which engages such men. His Department only makes the payments."

Sir A. Parsons: "I speak on behalf of the Government."

Mr. K. Ahmad: "May I know by whom you have been authorised to tell that, by the Executive Council, the Home Member, the Viceroy or the Secretary of State?" He continued that if he were to be appointed, all the cost on him would be wasted and his choice would be in no way beneficial to the people of this country.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir took objection to certain remarks made by Mr. K. Ahmad and asked the President if he was in order to cast personal reflections. There was confusion all round and as his time was up, the President did not allow him to proceed further.

WAR OFFICE CLAIMS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer held that the question was not a purely financial, but also a political and constitutional one. He asked why when the Chairman was a colonial non-official, only officials were taken from India. The War Office had made further claims on India. He added: "The tragedy of the military question has always been the domination of the War Office. I demand that India should not pay for an army of occupation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had himself admitted in his book on India that, this charge should not be imposed on India. Why has the British Government reserved the right of forming conclusions on this matter? We deny the British Government that right without the co-operation of a representative of this country.

Closure was then moved and accepted.

MOTION DEFEATED.

Mr. B. Das replying to the debate said that the motion was to censure the Government for including in the terms of reference the larger constitutional one. It was a censure on the British Government and the War Office. The motion was put to the vote and was defeated by 49 to 18.—A.P.

Big Haul Of Congress Literature

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following the arrest of two Congress workers and the seizure of 4,000 copies of the "Congress Bulletin" in a taxi earlier in the day the local C.I.D. raided a room in Banker's Bungalow at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening.

Sub-Inspector Vani attached to the Special Branch, who carried out the raid, had to force open the room which was locked from outside.

On a search of the room, the police found a big haul of "Congress Bulletins" and other Congress literature. They seized nearly 2,000 copies of the "Bulletins" of old dates being probably unsold issues of the paper. The other papers that the police seized included 200 copies of Pandit Madan Malaviya's statement printed in a pamphlet form.

LADIES SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

4 To 8-30 p.m.

At the Ladies' Swadeshi Bazar, organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League, the following articles will be on sale:—

Khadi (embroidery work, silk Khadi). Khadi Sarees (with printed and woven borders). Miscellaneous Khadi fabrics, Mill Sarees, Madura varieties, a speciality, Men's ware, linen, hosiery, cutlery, provisions, toilet, perfumery, toys, Swadeshi "Dip."

TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

R. T. C. Of Experts To Explore Possibilities

SUPPORT SWADESHI AND STOP DRAIN

To call a conference of 50 Indian statesmen, an equal number of prominent industrialists and as many noted scientists and experts to chalk out a Ten Yers' Plan for India on the lines of the Five Years' Plan of Soviet Russia, was the suggestion made by Mr. Mavji Govindji at a meeting held on Tuesday evening at Hira Baug.

The speaker declared that the object of this conference should be to formulate and work out a plan which would make the country economically free and self-sufficient within ten years. He proposed that the conference should form a Working Committee of prominent statesmen, industrialists and scientists to execute a well thought out plan. He considered it feasible, and if an organisation like the Swadeshi League gave the required lead, there were good chances of its success.

The meeting was held to celebrate the second day of the Swadeshi Festival organised by the local Swadeshi League.

NOTHING BUT SWADESHI

On the proposal of Mr. V. L. Mehta which was seconded by Mrs. Lukmani, Mr. Husein B. Tayabji was voted to the chair. Mrs. Lukmani in her speech ex-Khaddar and to buy "nothing horted the audience to use pure but Swadeshi."

The president said that the object of the Swadeshi League and its decision to observe a Swadeshi Festival was to convert more and more men and women to the cult of Swadeshi. It was the duty of every patriotic Indian to support the movement which had as its object the revival of Indian trade and industries and making India self-sufficient in all her needs.

FEED HUNGRY MILLIONS

The speaker recalled the message which the late Dadabhai Nawroji gave to his countrymen by expounding his "drain theory" and appealed to the audience to take a vow to buy Swadeshi to stop that drain. He admitted that it would require some sacrifice in the beginning but he felt certain that in course of time such sacrifice would be sufficiently compensated by way of a revival of the industries of the country and better avenues of employment for the youths and food to the hungry millions.

Simultaneously with an appeal to the public to buy Swadeshi, the speaker sounded a note of warning to the Swadeshi manufacturers not to exploit the patriotic feelings of the masses. He wanted them to improve their products and to leave no room for any one to go in for anything foreign.

RELIGION OF SWADESHI

"Swadeshi is a religion" said the speaker "and like every religion it requires sacrifice. It is the duty of every one of us to offer that sacrifice for the good of our country."

"India was once noted for her arts and for her trade and industries and no patriotic Indian should rest content till the country once more acquires the same position in the nations of the world" he concluded.

Mr. Akbar Ali from Khandesh district wanted every Indian to make a resolve to use only Khaddar for his or her clothing.

Mr. Mavji Govindji recalled the various stages through which the Swadeshi movement in the country had passed during the last quarter of a century. He regretted that the enthusiasm among the people generally did not prove to be very lasting and there was not much constructive work done. He wanted the organisers of the movement to pay more attention to providing facilities for Indian youths for acquiring scientific education and training. He paid a tribute to the late Sir J. N. Tata to whom the country owed its now flourishing Iron and Steel industry and said that the country needed such captains of industry more than any one else.

TEN YEARS' PLAN

The speaker suggested that the Swadeshi League should call a conference of 50 Indian statesmen, 50 industrialists and 50 scientists to prepare a Ten Years' Plan on the model of the "Five Year Plan" of Soviet Russia.

The object should be to make the country economically free and self dependent within a period of ten years. The Conference after chalking out a scheme should form a permanent committee to work out the plan.

Another speaker addressed the meeting which terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York,	Sept. 6.
Previous closing	3.48 1/8
To-day's closing	3.48 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London,	Sept. 6.
Previous closing	3.48 1/8
To-day's opening	3.47 5/8
To-day's closing	3.48 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

New York,	Sept. 6.
Previous closing rate	8.83
To-day's opening rate	9.10
Difference	plus .27
To-day's closing rate	8.86
Difference	plus .03

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May	Rs. 261

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

Liverpool,	Sept. 6.
Previous closing rate	6.67
To-day's opening rate	6.94
Difference	plus .27
To-day's closing rate	6.86
Difference	plus .19

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London,	Sept. 6.
Silver ready	18 13/16
Higher	3 as.
Silver forward	18 15/16
Higher	3 as.

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay,	Sept. 6.
Silver Spot	57 14 0
Bhadarwa	57 14 0
Ashad	58 3 0
Gold	29 2 0
Guinea	18 5 0

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

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for life is short.
And send a little Gift
for friendship's sake

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO. SINGAPORE. CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
x Iyo Maru	5962	29 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@17 Oct.
* Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	12 Sept.	29 Sept.
Hakone Maru	10500	28 Sept.	15 Oct.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE.

	Single	Return.
	£	£
First ...	35	50
Second ...	22	30
Steerage ...	10-10	—

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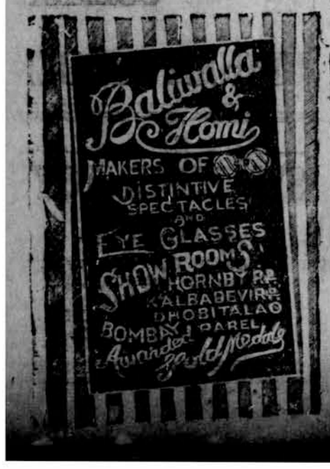
Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI, Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, East GODAVARI District.



Bank of Baroada, Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application
The Bank acts as Executor & Trustee under Wills & Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager

RONALD COLMAN IN UNHOLY GARDEN

DACCA OUTRAGE SUSPECT

—:o:—

Released And Rearrested

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Santosh Chander Chander, who has been arrested in connection with the Dunro outrage at Dacca, was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day but was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. Jagdish Chander Ghose, who has been arrested in connection with terrorist activities and discharged by the same magistrate has also been rearrested under the same act.—A. P.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS DOG

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Sept 5.

Lieut. J. F. Bearcroft of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners, was knocked down by a mail train on Friday while he was suddenly crossing the railway line at Madras in an attempt to save his pet dog.

He died yesterady—at the British Military Hospital without refaining consciousness.

His funeral was largely attended.

Lt. Bearcroft was unmarried and aged 24.

He came to India in March 1931 and he was a Kings Medalist.

A GOVERNOR'S PORTRAIT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Governor of Bengal unveiled the portrait of Sir Stanley Jackson, his predecessor, in the Bengal Council Chamber this afternoon. The portrait was presented by the President and the members of the Council.—A. P.

11 PASSENGERS INJURED

Car Accident In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4

Yesterday evening a motor-car with passengers while coming from the Government Camp Road had a serious accident. It is reported that while trying to evade a cow on the road, the car skidded and turned twitle in consequence of which, eleven passengers were seriously injured.

MOONJE DENOUNCED

(From A Correspondent.)

BHANDARA, Sept. 5.

A public meeting of Hindus to denounce Dr. Moonje's statement was held in the Town Hall compound at Bhandara. Mr. Palsole Chairman of the District Council presided.

Some students of the Rastriya Swayamsewak Sangh, alleged to be followers of Dr. Moonje, opposed the resolution and tried to create confusion in the meeting but order was restored, and the resolution carried.

BULLETINS IN THEATRES

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

Most of the Hindu merchants observed a hartal in connection with Gandhi Day. Later Congressmen took out a procession, resulting in two arrests

Congressmen have adopted another method of preaching their programme by entering theatre halls and distributing copies of the "Congress Bulletin."—A. P.

THREE DEAD AND TWO INJURED

Heavy Fall Of Road Accident

BANGALORE, Sept 5.

Two men died on the spot and one later in hospital and two others including the driver, were seriously injured in a lorry disaster, on the Annekal road yesterday.

A heavy lorry carrying barrels of country liquor slipped down a steep embankment due to sudden breaking of its gear, throwing the occupants violently on the around. The heavy barrels fell, crushing them under their weight. A passing bus carried the injured to hospital.—A. P.

SPEED FIENDS' RACE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The first of three races for the International Trophy, was won by Gar Wood the holder with Miss America the Tenth, on Saturday, at Detriot, when he beat Kaye Don in Miss England the Third. Kaye Don led throughout four-fifths of the course but in the last lap one of the engines and cooling pipe were put out of action and his boad flooded, his rival winning at the moderate average speed of 78.489 miles per hour.

The second race is taking place to-day.—B. O. W.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Sakellaridis, October	9.01
November	9.07
December	9.14
January 1933	9.18
March 1933	9.28
May 1933	9.38
July 1933	9.48
F.G.F. Spot	9.25

INDIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.36
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	6.48
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	6.60
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	6.47
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.62
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.77
Bengal Good	5.48
Bengal Fully Good	5.58
Bengal Fine	5.68
Scinde Fully Good	5.58
Scinde Fine	5.69
Scinde Superfine	5.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, Sept. 5. 10-10 a.m.

	To-day's Quotations	Price
August 1932		
September 1932		6.66
October 1932	6.65	6.67
November 1932		6.67
December 1932		6.67
January 1933	6.67	6.68
February 1933		6.70
March 1933	6.71	6.72
April 1933		6.74
May 1933	6.76	6.76
June 1933		6.78
July 1933		6.80
August 1933		6.81
September 1933		6.82
Middling Spot		6.85

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. London, Sept. 5.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	13-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114
F. & O. Banking Corporation	7
National Bank of India	41
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	97-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	78-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	102
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	105-3/4

LONDON METAL. London, Sept. 5.

	£.
Copper Braziers	47-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-5/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	157-1/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE. London, Sept. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes,— Sellers 27/4 Sep/Oct.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes,— Sellers 27/6 Oct.
Wheat South Australian Parcels— Sellers 28/9 Sep.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels,— No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET. London, Sept. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcuta,— Sep/Dec. per cwt. 8/0-3/4 sellers.
C & Bombay,— Sep/Dec. per cwt. 8/1-1/4 sellers.
C & F Karachi,— Sep/Dec. per cwt. 8/1-1/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, Sept. 5.

Closed.

LONDON GOLD. London, Sept. 5.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5-18-4.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 3|4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-5|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-53|6 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES. London, Sept. 7.

T T London on Berlin 14-64-1|2.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.64-3|4.
T T London on Brussels 25.08.
T T London on Madrid 43 21.
T T London on Milan 67.75.
T T London on Berne 17.97.
T T London on Paris 88.71.
T T London on Prague 117 62
T T London on New York (Closing rate) 3.47-5|8.

LINSEED OIL. London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt.— Sept.|Dec. buyers 17|.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.— Jan|Apl. sellers 17|10-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE. London, Sept. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.— No Offer.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.— Sept.|Oct., sellers. £12-10.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent.— Sept.|Oct. buyers £11-7-6.

LINSEED. London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.— Sept.|Oct. sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., Hull ton.— Sept. sellers £9.
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton.— Sept.|Oct. nominal £11-10.

LONDON SILVER. London, Sept. 5.

Silver.—Small offering.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Castorseeds Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 34; Highest Rs. 34|6; Closing Rs. 34|5.
Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 36|4; Highest Rs. 36|14; Lowest Rs. 36|2; Closing Rs. 36-10-6.
Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 36|10; Highest Rs. 37|11; Lowest Rs. 36|9; Closing Rs. 37|10|6.

LONDON RUBBER. London, Sept. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed [illegible] Spot, 2-29|32 sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Sept. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot

INSURE WITH

THE LAKSHMI

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED BY THE LATE L. LAJPAT RAI and Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU AND 6th IN INDIA IN THE 6th YEAR

TOTAL BUSINESS COMPLETED IN 8 YEARS ... Rs. 4,25,00,000

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Throughout the SWADESHI FESTIVAL

A LUCKY DIP

Will be kept going all day in which there will be something for everybody. The children—father, mother, grandfather and grandmother,—will all find something useful.

BUY GUARANTEED SWADESHI GOODS

AT SVADESHI

FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN

The Shop will be open on Tuesday 6th and Wednesday 7th.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE ANNA IN THE RUPEE WILL BE GIVEN ON WEDNESDAY, 7th

BUY INDIAN Always

And Especially During SVADESHI WEEK

OPEN TILL 6-30 P.M.

SVADESHI

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

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Commencing from Sat. 10th Sept.

Gigantic & Stupendous Production (of Prabhat Cinetone, Kolhapore) 100 p.c. Talking & Singing Urdu Talkie

BRANDED OATH

OR "JALTI--NISHANI"

Thundering Thrills, Melodious Songs & Excellent Scenery Featuring Miss LEELA (of "Chandrasena" fame) With Master Vinayak and B. Penderker.

GLOBE-TALKIES.

HAJ IN 1931 AND 1932

—:o:—

Official Report

In his annual report on the regulation of the haj pilgrim traffic at Karachi during the years 1930 and 1931 the protector of pilgrims states:—

In all nine steamers sailed with pilgrims from Karachi during the outward season of 1930 and of these nine steamers, seven sailed from Bombay via Karachi leaving sufficient accommodation on each steamer for Karachi pilgrims, and two steamers sailed direct from Karachi. During 1931, six steamers in all sailed with pilgrims from Karachi, and of these six steamers five sailed from Bombay and touched at Karachi and after picking up pilgrims at this port resailed for Jeddah and one steamer sailed direct from Karachi for Jeddah. Pilgrims to the number of 6,468 including 114 infants sailed for Jeddah in 1930 and 4,261 pilgrims including 79 infants in 1931, as compared with 7,572 pilgrims including 85 infants in 1929. There was a decrease in the number of pilgrims who sailed in 1930 as compared with those who sailed from this port in the previous year, and further there was a decrease in the number of pilgrims who sailed in 1930 as compared with those who sailed from this port in the previous year, and further there was a decrease in the number of pilgrims who sailed in 1931 as compared with those who sailed in 1930.

HOUSING OF PILGRMIS.

There is a pilgrim camp at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims waiting for ships or after their disembarkation on return from the Hedjaz. It is within easy reach of the business quarter of the town and market, and has been specially designed for pilgrim traffic with due regard to the amenities to which the class of people proceeding on pilgrimage are accustomed. It belongs to Government and is managed by the pilgrim department under the control and supervision of the Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi.

Besides the pilgrim camp there are two municipal musafirkhanas in which pilgrims sometimes seek accommodation along with other travellers.

The health of the pilgrims was generally good. There was no case of infectious disease All the cases treated were of minor ailments. The police, postal, lighting, water-supply and conservancy arrangements were efficient There are in the pilgrim camp two grocery shops, a meat stall and a baker's shop and spacious mosque for the convenience of pilgrims, which are very much appreciated.

HAJ COMMITTEE

The Haj Committee consists of influential and respected gentlemen who represent the different sections of the local Muhammadan Community. They visited the Camp from time to time and advised and assisted the pilgrims. They also visited the Disinfection Station and the steamers on the day of embarkation, and did all they could for the comfort and welfare of the pilgrims.

CLASSIFICATION.

It will be seen from these statements that in 1930 there were 477 pilgrims from Sind (excluding Khairpur State) and 1,566 pilgrims from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and in 1931 there were 361 pilgrims from Sind (excluding Khairpur State) and 1,518 pilgrims from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, as compared with 925 pilgrims from Sind (excluding Khairpur State) and 1,549 pilgrims from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province in 1929. The decrease in the number of pilgrims from Sind in 1930 and 1931 was due to bad crops. The number of pilgrims from Baluchistan fell from 349 in 1929 to 266 in 1930 and to 116 in 1931. The total number of pilgrims from India (including Native States) was 3,025 in 1930 and 2,599 in 1931 as against 3,428 in 1929.

The number of pilgrims from Persia and Afghanistan fell from 2,621 and 1,138 in 1929 to 997 and 787 respectively in 1930 and to 44 and 682 respectively in 1931. The fall in the number of pilgrims from Persia is due to to the re-imposition of restriction on the Haj by the Persian Government on its subjects during the latter part of the 1930 season, and during the whole of the 1931 season and that from Afghanistan is due to the continuance of disturbed conditions in that country.

The number of pilgrims from Chinese Turkistan rose from 38 in 1929 to 1,338 in 1930 and to 773 in 1931. The abnormal increase in the number of pilgrims from Chinese Turkistan in 1930 was due to the abolition in that year of the system of compulsory deposit of Rs. 400 in Chinese currency (i.e. about Rs. 300 in Indian currency) by each intending pilgrim with the authorities of the Chinese Government before leaving Chinese Turkistan, which was introduced in 1929. The total number of foreign pilgrims was 3,348 in 1930 and 1,581 in 1931 as compared with 4,106 in 1929.

On the day of embarkation the pilgrims were sent from the pilgrim camp (with their baggage escorted by the Pilgrim Camp police staff) to the Disinfection Station at Keamari at the hour appointed by the Port Health Officer for medical inspection and disinfection. The Pilgrim Department staff and the Haj Committee attended the disinfection and medical inspection of the pilgrims and also helped the pilgrims in embarking on board the steamers. The Port Health Officer and his staff and the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, and his staff showed much sympathy to the pilgrims and did everything possible to minimise the inconvenience.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

A reference to the statements will show that 8,363 pilgrims including 127 infants arrived here from Jeddah during 1930 and that 5,392 pilgrims including 83 infants arrived from Jeddah during 1931 as compared with 9,016 pilgrims including 69 infants, who arrived from Jeddah during 1929. There were 96 deaths during the voyage between Jeddah and Karachi in 1930 and 28 deaths in 1931 as compared with 97 deaths in 1929, and one male pilgrim died on board the S. S. "Khosrou" and one male pilgrim died on board the S. S. "Dara" in the harbour, on the 23th May 1930 and 8th June 1930 respectively, and their buried and one male pilgrim died on board the S S "Khosro" and one mile pilgrim died on board the S. S. "Jehangir" in the harbour on May 16 1931 and July 25, 1931 respectively, and their dead bodies were landed and buried.

CARBOLIC SOAPS

Versus

GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 & No. 2

Dr. R. Craston Low, M-D., F-R-C-P-, Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No- 2 Benzoin Soaps:

"These Soaps, in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as Health and Beauty Soaps."

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121, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ORGANISED CHARITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days of unprecedented trade depression I know that very few of your readers would like to be inflicted with any trite appeal for funds. I hasten to make it abundantly clear that inspite of the uncongenial heading these few lines are not written with a pen in one hand and the beggar's bowl in the other, but merely to reveal the nature of the contents of the bowl in its proper perspective.

It is universally admitted that in the City of Bombay there exist some sort of Associations or Unions for almost every variety of trade like Iron and Steel, Hardware, Glassware, Seeds and Grains, Rice, Ghee, Sugar, Cloth and almost every variety of trade which business is transacted on a fairly large scale. All these businesses are transacted to conform with the general rules of trade associations, where it is customary in majority of cases to impose a very small levy (e.g., one pice per maund or cwt.) on all the bills charged to customers which accumulated amount on realisation is payable to the respective associations. I am of course not referring to any denominational associations or charities with ear marked funds, which have specific ends in view.

As the number of such commercial associations in the City is fairly large, it can very well be imagined what huge sums must be accumulating with these bodies on account of charity received by a compulsory levy on public sales. Have not the public (whose monies these really are) then any right to ask as to how such huge sums are being expended?

It is not suggested in course of this brief article that any amounts either large or small are being misused, but in the absense of any centralised authority to wield control over them, there are very great chances that these charities may be overlapping each other, and all the monies are not likely to be usefully spent as they should be. In this connection I am not sure, if the various associations spend all or a fractional part of their income derived from these sources with a view to better the lot of their members, but even if a portion serves to uphold the interests of the trades, there is no reason why the remaining huge balances should not be spent to greater advantage of the community as a whole, with a Central Charity Board consisting of persons of highest integrity, drawn from all sections of the communities, who should be invested with the necessary powers to administer the charities on non-communal lines, on merits of every individual case. These awards and decisions could be publicly notified from time to time, which will keep the public generally informed as to how exactly the funds are being administered.

As an instance in point may be mentioned the huge Parsi Trusts and Charities, which distinguished Parsis like Professor Wadia and others have admitted are now continuously overlapping each other, and although the Parsi Central Panchayat has been approached to take early steps to prevent the existing state of affairs, nothing tangible seems to have been done in the matter.

Will not then some of prominent public workers make a move in the matter and take early steps to further the real cause of discriminate charity?—Yours, etc.,

V. K. NAGARKAR.

Dadar, September 3.

WHAT MAKES "A PERFECT MAN"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In connection with the Convocation address delivered by Sir C. V. Raman, your readers will perhaps be interested to know what Prof. John Stuart B. Leyle says on the subject of science. The Professor says: "A man of "science is but half a man when he is only a man of science. Let him, therefore, labour, when he can, to supplement or complement his speciality. Let him establish Science with Literature, and elevate both by Religion, and then and then only will he have attained the stature of a perfect man."—Yours, etc.,

S. BAKAR ALI.

Poona, September 2

WANTED

CHIEF AGENTS, ORGANISERS, DISTRICT AGENTS,

to organise the business of GREAT INDIAN PROVIDENT CO., LTD., LAHORE on pay or commission. The Co., has released wonderful schemes based on Co-operative help and Insurance, the Spacial Features being

PROMPT PAYMENT, DISABLEMENT CLAUSE, ADVANCES, without interest, Facilities in payments, Sympathetic treatment, Renewal of Policies on easy terms, No Cash Security, No Medical Examination, Low premium,

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY and RISK COVERED IMMEDIATELY on payment of first premium.

For prospectus and terms apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR,

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Capital:—

	Rs. a. p.
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7-1|4 per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent. for 6 months; 4-1|2 per cent. for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000|- and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

Current and Savings Bank accounts opened and interest allowed and all other kinds of banking business undertaken.

Further particulars on application.

M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A., Secretary.

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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Fifth Valuation Out

New Bonus per thousand per Annum

ENDOWMENT Rs. 20

and

WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for Anaemia, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Physical Weakness, Headache, Loss of Strength or Memory, etc., Made from Harmless Vegetable Products. Far better than Gland Products or so-called "Yakutis" or Nerve Tonics. Increase Memory, Strength, Nerve and Brain Power most Wonderfully. Try them and you will be astonished.

Why buy Foreign Medicines? Buy Dr. PAUL'S VIM PILLS and support Indian Medicine Industry.

Price Rs. 2 per Phial, Treatment for 15 days.

H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Madhav Agency, Mohan Buildings, Girgaum Street, Bombay.

S. Paul & Co., 4 (B. C.) Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 431, Bombay

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India Equitable Insurance Co., Ld.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.

Increasing Popularity of the Company
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.

For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Full Confidence In Federation Leaders

RLY. CONVENTION'S THREAT OF DISAFFILIATION TO G. I. P. & B, B &, C, I, R, 'EMPLOYEES' UNIONS

AWAITING REMITTANCE OF FULL QUOTA OF STRIKE LEVY

MADRAS, Sept 3.

At the meeting of the Special Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to-day in which in all eight unions were represented the following resolutions were adopted.

Having read the draft notice as amended in the matter of the General Strike and having received reports from the affiliated unions regarding the preparations they have made this special convention is satisfied that the determination of the workers to launch a general strike as a protest against retrenchment remains unshaken, but while the preparations in several unions have reached a stage of completeness, there are others where considerable leeway remains to be done.

FULL QUOTA OF STRIKE LEVY.

This convention therefore while adopting the notice prepared by the Council of Action resolves that the same may be sent to the proper quarters as soon as the other affiliated unions had appointed a strike committee and remitted to the headquarters of the federation the full quota of strike levy as soon as 600 junctions and stations are fully and effectively organised.

The convention expresses disappointment that in these circumstances some delay is inevitable and while it is convinced of the absolute necessity of a general strike at an early date on the issues of retrenchment it feels equally certain that the success of the strike will be best assured when preparations have been made at a scale commensurate with the responsibility which a strike involves. (This was passed unanimously).

WILL UNIONS EXPLAIN?

This special convention having taken into fact that a resolution of a grave character subversive of discipline and falsely impeaching the leaders of the federation has been moved by certain delegates representing the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, resolves that the concerned unions be requested to state whether the resolution was moved with their consent and authority and whether the said unions are in agreement with the resolution and if not, of the disciplinary action the unions propose to take against the members concerned and further, if the unions have authorised the proposal of such resolution they be called upon to explain why they should not be disaffiliated for such disloyal and disruptive conduct.

CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS.

This special convention condemns the malicious and unscrupulous attacks on Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Giri and Joshi made in a resolution moved by Mr. B. M. Kulkarni and seconded by Mr. Shiv Bansil and places on record its full appreciation of the services rendered by these leaders and expresses its entire confidence in their leadership of the federation.

"WITHDRAW ALLEGATIONS."

This convention strongly condemns the disruptive tactics of certain individuals like Sir H. Gidney and Mr. K. A. Kedgigar closely associated with certain affiliated unions of the Federation attacking the federation especially at a critical time like the present one and calls upon the said individuals to withdraw such allegations and expresses its full confidence in the work done so far by the Executive of the Federation in its activities on behalf of the Railway workers.—A. P.

THE MODERN WOMAN SHOPPER

Exacting And Exact

The psychology of the modern woman shopper and her fastidiocsness compared with the woman shopper of thirty years ago was discussed by the students attending the Summer School of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which was resumed at Oxford.

According to Mr. F. C. Scase, of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Ltd., the draper of pre-war days was able to satisfy all his woman customers if he stock five different sizes in garments and six diffedent styles of shoes. To-day he had to stock at least 30 different sizes in garments and 150 different styles of shoes. In addition, he must employ a staff of expert fitters to carry out alterations.

"This increases in the number of sizes stocked by the draper of to-day is not because the women of to-day vary so much more in their build from their grandmothers but because the modern woman demands a better fit," he said. "She also objects to having a garment altered to fit her. After an alteration has been carried out she loses faith in the garment even though the alteration may not spoil the garment in the least. Twenty years ago women never bothered their heads about such details.

PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMAN

"The attitude of the woman customer with regard to prices has also changed considerably during the past twenty years. To-day a woman definitely makes up her mind over the breakfast table how much she is prepared to spend on a garment, and nothing will make her change it. Only 400 orders were received through the post for a line of woman's handbags advertised in the press on a Monday morning at 10s. 11d. Later the same bags were advertised at 10s. each, and the following day 2,300 orders were received by the first post. The psychology of the customer in this case is simple. If she has not a 10s. note, her husband has, and all she has to do is to borrow 10s. from him, put it into an envelope, and send for the bag. If the bag had been 10s. 11d. it would have meant a special visit to the post office on washing morning for the odd 11d. in stamps—and in nine cases out of ten the woman would not bother about it.

"The modern woman knows what she wants and how much she is going to pay for it, and if she does not find it at one shop she walks out and tries at the next." Mr. Scase added that women expected far more for their money to-day. Where they would spend £10 on a dress twenty years ago, to-day they wanted four dresses for the same price.

MONKEY SCAVENGERS

—:o:—

It is reported from South Africa that the baboons in one district are helping to solve the problem of the "little lout." Even on the spacious veldt, it seems, Sunday trippers persist in leaving untidy reminders of their visits. But a colony of baboons is watchful, and the inhabitants early on Monday mornings come down to carry off anything that is left. It is even alleged that these baboons have become so intelligent that they use the discarded paper bags for storage purposes, place the tit-bits carefully inside and then take the package away to the adjacent rocks. It is a pity that we have no wild animals over here which we could train to act as similar, unpaid scavengers.

In every home

there is a constant need for SCOTT'S Emulsion, the builder-up after an illness, the protector of child life, the lung-healing strengthmaker for young and old alike.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is more than a medicine, it is a complete food tonic. It nourishes and sustains. It builds body, bone and brain. In lung troubles it soothes, heals and protects. In blood diseases it purifies, restores and enriches. In weakness it restores strength, vigour and vitality. The world's doctors recommend it. They have proved its value for fifty years. They insist on genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

The Protector of Life

SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the world's finest cod liver oil—the richest in vitamins which promote health and strength.

"A BEAUTIFUL BRIDE NEEDS NO DOWRY."

THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The **UNDUTIFUL**, the **UNEDUCATED**, the **UNWISE DAUGHTERS**, those who neglect to use OATINE,—it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

BC-1.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Ten Cents For American Cotton Can Easily Be Justified On An Eleven Million Crop

BUREAU REPORT MOST LIKELY BETWEEN 10-3/4 AND 11 MILLION

Excellent Opportunity For Sales Of Indian Cotton Against Purchases In Liverpool

The wave of buying which carried prices in New York up to 9.38 for January on the 27th August was, for at least the last 75 points, the complete negation of sane perspective state Messrs. Langley and Co. in their market report dated 1st September. In our own mind we are convinced beyond doubt that the crop deterioration about which the market has recently been so excited has been discounted twice. The first crop estimate issued by the Bureau of Agriculture was almost a million bales under the figure generally anticipated by the Trade. In other words the Crop Reporting Board saw the deterioration before they issued the report, whereas the Trade became conscious of it only after the report was issued and, delighted with its new discovery, proceeded to scream it from the house tops. Enthusiasm is an admirable quality, the inspiration of the "go getters," those strong men of the "Log Cabin to White House" business about whom, when one was very young, one used to read with awe. But it should be tempered with sanity. There is such a lot to pe said for perspective, for getting away from a picture when one wishes to appraise it. On a chart the advance upto the 28th looked, like King Alfred's cakes, overdone and it has been said that even chart readers are occasionally correct.

CROP KILLERS.

During this next week fluctuations are likely to be erratic until the market makes up its mind as to a likely figure for the second Bureau. We have a very strong suspicion that the estimate will not be reduced by anything like the quantity suggested by the more behement crop killers. The U. S. Government will be anxious to avoid upsetting the present upward trend of commodities, so valuable politically to the Hoover administration, but we do not look for an estimate below 10,750,000 and place the most likely figure between 10¾ and 11 million and probably nearer 11 than 10¾.

The action of the market on a crop somewhere in the vicinity of 11 millions would depend, of course, on the price level immediately before the issue of such an estimate. Much can happen in a week and we are inclined to anticipate increasing doubt on the part of long interests as to the probability of a Bureau as low as they desire. Consequently there might be a further shake out sufficient to give the market an improved technical position and that we would welcome. Eventually, in our opinion, ten cents can easily be justified on an 11 millions crop because in Britain, Europe and America a determined attempt is being made to accelerate the circulation of money and that, when achieved, must inevitably raise prices. But such an opinion does not justify a complete disregard of the technical position of the market. An appreciation of enthusiasm does not prevent an even greater regrda for sanity.

We recommend purchases but only on further recessions.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In Bombay a wave of Japanese buying helped prices last week both in actual cotton and futures. Indian markets are invariably slow in loosing bullish enthusiasm but, with a heavy option position, the Bombay market is now somewhat nervous.

Crop progress in most districts has been good. Unwanted rains however have been recorded in the Central Provinces, Nagpur again being a sufferer in this respect. Progress has been definite in the Berars and in Khandeish, Khandeish now requires rain but there is some prospect of rain reaching the district and the outlook is good. Equally Broach and Gujarat are satisfactory while rains in the South have improved the outlook for Compta and Western. Punjab and Sind are favourable both for American seed and deshi. The only poor districts are now Central India and Central Provinces. The crop outlook generally has improved. September however will be a critical month and the final outturn will depend to a very large extent on the weather during the next six or seven weeks.

With stocks already greater than last year and prospects of the new duty on foreign cloth affecting adversely shipments of cotton to the Far East the present narrow parity relative to Americans cannot, in our opinion, be maintained when crop movement approaches. Eventually, we anticipate an excellent opportunity for sales of Indians against purchases in Liverpool.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER SURPRISE OVER THE BUREAU REPORT?

CROP INDICATIONS

Minimum ... ... 1,04,00,000 Bales
Maximum ... ... 1,10,00,000 Bales

(From Our Commercia Correspondent).

Bombay, Tuesday.

At 9-30 p.m. on Thursday night the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture will issue its second report showing the condition of the growing crop as on Sept. 1, indicated production, indicated yield per acre, estimate of acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1, and the total ginnings upto the end of last month.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

As usual, we have received various private crop estimates ranging from 10,775,000 issued by the Fossick Burcau to 11,024,000 bales by the "Journal of Commerce." We are now in the midst of the growing season, but crop ideas vary considerably owing to unusual emergence of Boll-Weevil and excessive temperatures in the West Belt causing shedding and premature opening of cotton Balls.

POOR OUTLOOK.

Any way, the outlook of the crop is poor. Considerable reduction in the use of fertilizers during the past two years and fairly large crops have impoverished the soil, and now it is realised that the fruiting is much below average. This state of affairs helped the U.S.A. Agricultural Department to put down its crop estimate as low as 11,306,000 bales on a condition of 65.6 per cent. at an average yield of 149.6lbs. on the total area 37,290,000 acres.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Weather conditions during the month of August were unfavourable. Excessive rains over Central and Eastern portions of the Cotton Belt encouraged weevil activity while scattered showers over the West Belt had renewed droughty condition, but they were too late to do any good to the crop. However, in abnormal weather conditions, it becomes difficult to estimate the crop and this cause is mainly responsible for wide range of private crop estimates. At times things are exaggerated and if we make an attempt to translate crop reports we have had during the last month, we look for a minimum crop of 10,400,000 bales, but a possibly higher figure of 11,000,000 bales.

These figures are bullish and if the next Bureau estimates the crop nearer to the minimum figure given above, we think prices will rush up to about 10-1|2 cents or with a moderate bullish crop report, we look for about 9-1|2 cents.

Once the Bureau Report passes off the cotton horizon, the attention of the market will be diverted to consumption figures, tenders against October contract and increasing hedge selling. All these factors are likely to check the advancing tendency of prices for some time and we think if the Bureau Report is bullish and prices advance, it will be safe to liquidate purchases.

MARKET HIGHLY SPECULATIVE

The market is highly speculative and the "Bull Clique" is behind the present bullish activity. Every attempt will be made by these professional operators to unload their purchases on strong markets, leaving weak holders to bear the burden of the new crop.

DOUBLE MURDER

LAW STUDENT ARRESTED

NAGPUR, September 5.

Police have arrested Matin Ali Khan, son of a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in a jungle in Chindwara district, and Mr. L. M. Nimonkar, a law student who surrendered to the station master in connection with the double murder committed at Chindwara Road on the night of August 26, resulting in the death of a Parsi driver and his cleaner. Police have also recovered a gun and a pistol.—A.P.

A NEW DAILY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, September 5.

The first issue of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu's English daily, the "Indian Express", was published to-day. The journal's policy is explained in the editorial. Owing no allegiance to any existing political party in the country, it will stand staunchly for freedom in all national spheres of activity.

Non-communal in outlook, it will advocate justice to all communities, in political, social and economic life with a view to welding all of them into a great Indian nation. The paper has secured the services of Mr. A. Ramashesha Iyer, an old johrnalist, as joint editor.

At a meeting this evening, Mr. Ramashesha Iyer, an old journa- resolved to present a congratulatory address to the management of "Swadeshimitran" on the occasion of its golden jubilee on October 8. An influential committee has been appointed for the purpose.—A.P.

SEVERE STORM AT RATNAGIRI

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

A severe storm is passing ove. Ratnagiri. There is a huge 'mauja" in the Arabian Sea and passengers and fishing boats had consequently to be taken ashore. The squally weather has disorganised the ferry steamer service between Bombay and Panjim that was recently resumed and passengers had to be overcarried or landed at other ports than their destinations.—A. P.

SCULLING TITLE

Won By England

LONG BEACH (California), Sept. 6.

Ted Phelps (England) has retained the world's professional sculling title, defeating Major Goodsell (Australia) by one length.

They raced over the Olympic Games course with one turn, the total distance being two miles and 84 yards. The winner received £1,000.—Reuter.

MODEL MILLS LOCKOUT

NAGPUR, September 5.

A deputation of shareholders waited on Sir Manekji Dadabhoy this evening in connection with Model Mills lockout. The situation was discussed for two hours.

Sir Maneckji, the managing director, told the deputationists that the lockout declared by the management would continue till the workmen resumed unconditionally and also under no circumstances was the management prepared to reinstate the workers who had been dismissed for creating ill-feeling between the management and the employees.

INDUSTRIAL KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Sept. 5.

The third Kashmir and Jammu State Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition opened to-day and will remain open for fourteen days.

The Maharajah, accompanied by the Maharani, attended the view privately this afternoon.

The Resident of Kashmir, the Prime Minister, Col. Colvin, the Revenue Minister, Mr. Mehta, the Chief Justice, Sir Bajor Dalal, the Home Minister, Mr. Wujawat Hussein, and other distinguished residents and visitors were also present.

The exhibition was afterwards opened to the public. All the stalls have been taken up by State and private exhibitors.

All articles manufactured in, or indigenous to, the State are on view and the actual process of manufacture of many articles is also demonstrated.—A. P.

Finest "Silk Finish" Varieties

TO SUIT ALL TASTES

Mercerised Poplins, Coat ings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Quite an Emporium

of multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.

A Visit To Our Shops

will make you realise the quality of the goods. The moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.

12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Opp: Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

AGENTS:—

The Currimbhoy Mills.,
The E. Pabaney Mills.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills.,
The Pearl Mills.,
The Crescent Mills.,
The Kasturchand Mills.,
The Bradbury Mills.,
The Indore Malwa United Mills.,
The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd.,
The Osmanshahi Mills.,

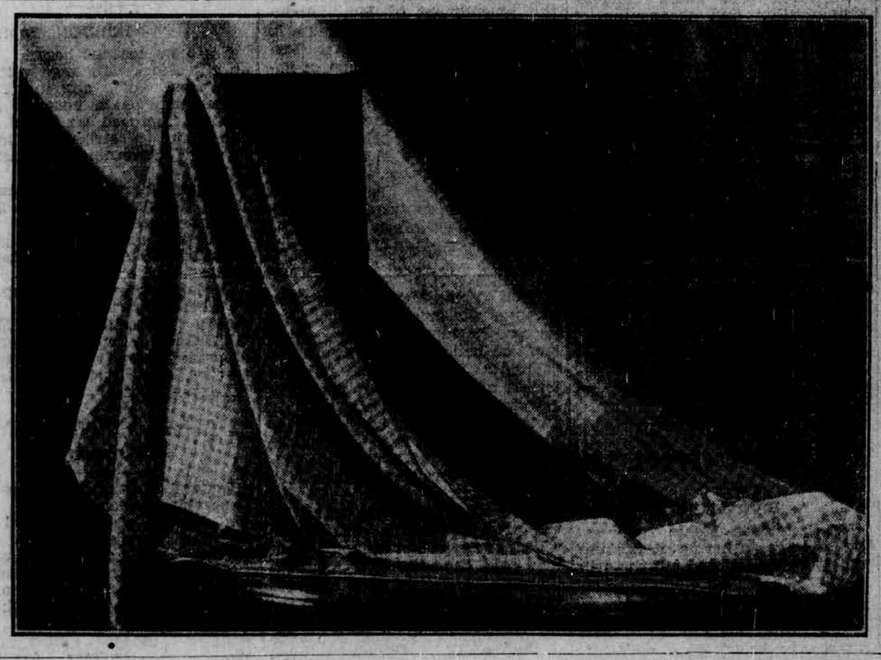
THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

PALMY DAYS

WITH

EDDIE CANTOR

Why is it that our customers are always so very *enthusiastic?*



People who have become regular buyers of EDSU do not show just the ordinary satisfaction of those who have bought a fairly good article and paid a reasonable price for it.

They are genuinely *enthusiastic* about EDSU and always tell their friends about it. There must be a reason for this; otherwise EDSU would not have become so immensely popular.

The reason, however, is quite simple; EDSU customers are getting one of the finest makes of cloth produced in India to-day, and they are getting it *cheaply*.

EDSU shops contain a variety of materials that truly amaze people—anything for you or your home.

It's difficult to convey our confidence in an advertisement, but truly—

—YOU MUST COME AND BUY AT

EDSU FABRICS

and at—BYCULLA. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, East Street, opposite Muratore's, Poona. and at—PAREL.

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J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances J6

TORY JUBILATION OVER INDIA GAGGED AND ENCAGED

CHORUS OF APPROVAL FOR VICEROY'S SPEECH

Willingdon Has Failed To Open Gate Of Peace

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Commenting on the address of the Viceroy before the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Daily Herald, under the caption "Gagging India," finds that recent events in India have scarcely inspired much confidence in the ability of the "Tory Administration" to settle, the problem with greatmindedness.

It says that the complacency of most Governments would be shaken if obedience to its laws could be secured only by jailing many thousands of its sincere citizens.

LIBERALS NICELY DISHED

The "Morning Post" says that, thanks largely to Lord Willingdon's courage, the tigers of terrorism and anarchy have been most eucased, but the paper fears that they may be released under the policy to which Government an committed.

The "Post" regards as hopeless the proposition of another conference "to avoid the appearance of forcing open India's mouth and thrusting a settlement down her throat", for "India has agreed to nothing and settled nothing; everything has been done in Whitehall and yet it is expected to satisfy (the demand for) Swaraj."

The journal urges Government to face the fundamental question it has never yet faced, namely, is parliamentary government possible in India and if so, is it desirable?

HOARE CONGRATULATED.

The "News Chronicle" says it is of capital importance and alters decisively for the better the whole position of and prospects in India. Sir Samuel Hoare is to be congratulated on the quickness with which he has adapted his policy to the altered situation, and likewise, the Indian moderates on the public spirit which has induced them once more to sit down to the long task before them.

The "Financial Times", stressing the improvement in Indian conditions and credit, refers to Lord Willingdon's "admirably sensible speech" and declares that firm repression of lawlessness and steady fulfilment of the promise of constitutional reform are steadily bearing fruit.

The decision to embody the ordinances in statutory form makes it more incumbent upon the Government to pursue the constructive side of the same policy with all possible expedition.

OBJECTIONS MET

The 'Daily Telegraph" points out that the new conference meets the essential objection of Indian moderate opinion. To maintain co-operation is the principal object. That should not be withheld and making a large assumption that the Government's communal award will be accepted by India before the stage of legislation is reached, the way of approach to other and only less formidable problems should now be open.

FREE ROAD

"The Times" expresses the opinion that Lord Willingdon's announcement encourages the hope that the disagreement between some leading Indian Liberals and Government on the procedure has been happily settled. In modifying the programme, Government have provided very completely for the changes in the situation and have also succeeded in renewing touch with the Indian Liberals, whom they have not desired to antagonise.

The changes now announced indicate no departure from the original policy. Agreement may not be complete at the new conference, but Government clearly hope that it will be comprehensive. The road should then be free for the next stage of reforms.

THE MISSING KEY

—:o:—

Viceroy Fails To Open Gate To Peace

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, on the Viceroy's statement to the Assembly regarding the Third Round Table Conference, Mr. E. L. Price, ex-M.L.A., said: "It seems to me all sound commonsense from A to Z. Can anybody withhold sympathy and confidence from Lord Willingdon? I doubt it."

"The key to the place which we all long for is mising", declared Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, president of the Karachi Municipality. "The Viceroy's announcement leaves one cold. There is nothing new in it but what is already known and anticipated. It is regrettable to see that Government have missed the key to the peace we have longed for. There can be no peace between people and Government until there is peace between Congress and Government."

Lala Jaswantrai, president of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, said that the Viceroy's statement was most disappointing from every point of view. He saw no real or substantial improvement from the Indian national point of view in the pocket Round Table procedure. "The Secretary of State is to present to Parliament a bill containing specific recommendations of the Government, including points which have been agreed to. If this means that the bill may also include points on which no agreement has been reached the third R.T.C. is a sheer waste of public money.

"The most obnoxious safeguards unacceptable even to the Liberals can still find place in the proposals placed before Parliament. The very fact that the procedure is described as the same as that was previously announced by the Secretary of State should show that no real departure is contemplated. If this is all Sir Tej Bahadur and his friends were fighting for, they hardly deserve the congratulation they had received from the press and the public of India. I would ask Sir Tej Bahadur and his friends how they can accept a position so utterly unconstitutional as is involved in their nomination by the British Government to enter into an agreement on behalf of people who have no voice in their nominations and who would never nominate them if they were given a voice and whose real nominee the Government declare they will continue to keep locked up until he apologises on bended knees".—A. P.

ST. LEGER

April The Fifth To Run

LONDON, September 5.

Despite many rumours to the contrary, the Derby winner, April the Fifth, will go to the St. Leger post, according to its actor-owner, Mr. Tom Walls.

His decision to run the horse came as a surprise to most of the race-goers as the horse was not mentioned in to-day's callover of the Victoria Club.

"April the Fifth leaves Goodwood for Dancaster to-morrow", announced Mr. Walls. "He is definitely well and, I think, fit. He is running as a forlorn hope, but I don't think he will lose prestige and after all St. Leger is St. Leger. April the Fifth has been undergoing leg treatment at Selsey, Sussex."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA ELEVEN LOSE ON FIRST INNING

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket match, which began on Saturday, between the Australian Eleven and Leveson Gower's Eleven:—Leveson Gower's Eleven 200 and 17 for one. Australian Eleven 185 (Bowes 4 for 56).—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following are the results of the foot ball matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton 2 Wolverhampton 0.
Leeds 3, Blackpool 1.
Leicester 3, Huddersfield 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Everton 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Burnley 4, Preston 0.
Fulham 2, Chesterfield 2.
Nillwall 0, Stoke 0.
Oldham 1, Bradford 3.
Port Vale 0, Southampton 2.
Swansea 3, Lincoln 1.
Tottenham 0, Nottingham Forest 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Luton 4, Clapton Orient 1.
Newport 1, Swindon 2.
Norwich 2, Gillingham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Mansfield 5, New Brighton 0.
Rotherham 2, Accrington 3.
Stockport 2, York 0.
Tranmere 3, Barnsley 0.
Walsall 2, Doncaster 0.
Crewe 1, Carlisle 0.—Reuter's Special.

TWENTIETH DICTATOR

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Twenty-four persons, who were arrested yesterday for assisting the operations of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and recruiting volunteers, were sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The twentieth dictator of the Rashtriya Mosta Mandal has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for trying to hold a meeting and for distributing unauthorised newssheets.—A. P.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru inaugurated the Swadeshi Festival in Bombay by declaring open a Swadeshi Museum at the Vanita Vishram Hall on Monday evening. The Festival is organised by the local Swadeshi League and will last for seven days.

Above: A group photo of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas (President of the Bombay Swadeshi League), Mrs. Kamala Nehru and a party of visitors.

BIG HAUL OF BULLETINS

Two "Congressmen" Arrested After Taxi Chase

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four thousand Congress Bulletins, alleged to have been meant for distribution in the city to-day were seized by the Princess Street police this afternoon from two Congressmen after following them in a taxi from Fort to Dawabazar. The Congressmen were also put under arrest.

Acting on information Sub-Inspector Vani and some constables kept a watch on a building near the Excelsior Cinema in Fort, said to be used by Congressmen for distribution of the "Congress Bulletins."

CHASE AND ARREST.

At about 11-30 a.m. two Congressmen emerged out of the building with bundles of Congress Bulletins and proceeded towards Kalbadevi in a taxi. The police officer and the constables followed the taxi in another car. The taxi dropped the Congressmen near Dawabazar and the Congressmen were arrested by the police officer while they were walking away with the bundles.

The bundles contained four thousand "Congress Bulletins" fresh from the press dated September 6 and printed in English, Gujerathi and Marathi. The volunteers were taken to the lock-up and the bulletins were seized.

The Congressmen will be charged for assisting the operations of an illegal body before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MORE JOBS, BUT SMALLER WAGES

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New Emergency Decrees In Germany

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Berlin.—Reduction in unemployment and relief for smaller industries constitute the principal aims of an Emergency Decree, which has been issued in order to put into force the Cabinet's programme for revival of Germany's economic life.

Measures to be taken include simplification and cheapening of administration of social insurance and retention of the principle of wage agreements, while permitting amendments to suit local conditions and emergencies of certain trades. Employers engaging additional workers will be permitted to lower wages by an amount not exceeding twenty per cent. of the standard rate and will receive a bonus of 400 marks in negotiable tax certificates for every new employee engaged.

Other measures provide for greater elasticity in allotting welfare subventions among municipalities, reduction of the so-called per capita tax and the reduction of salaries in concerns controlled or subsidised by the Reich to the level prevailing in the civil service.—

EVILS OF CAPITALISM

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, addressing a large gathering of workers' and students, pointed out the evils of capitalism. He made a strong plea for nationalisation of India's industries and advocated that the future economic life of India would be based on socialistic principles.—A. P.

"ROWLATT BILL" FOR BENGAL

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Meek Submission By Council

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Considerable progress was made in the discussion of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill to-day. The House disposed of 85 amendments, leaving 95 to be considered.

In all there were four divisions and in every case Government won by a large majority. Opposing the amendment of Mr Abdus Samad for deletion of a clause in the bill which gave power to Government to take possession of immovable property for use as quarters for officers, for public servant or for accomodation of troops or police or prisoners, Mr. R. N. Reid, (Home Member) assured the House that those wide powers would not be invariably used and officers would be given strict orders as to how they should use these powers. The amendment was lost by 55 votes to 29.

RELIGIOUS FEELING.

The Home Member, however, accepted the amendment of the Raja of Nashipur providing that land or building shall not be so utilised as to wound the religious feeling of the owner or person in possession and shall not, as far as it is practicable, be so used as to interfere with the access to any place of worship situate in or contiguous to the land or the building.

While admitting that many of the provisions in the bill gave wide powers to Government, Mr. Reid said that the only justification was that they were intended to make an endeavour to meet the very serious menace of terrorism. He did not admit that the wide powers would invariably be abused.—A. P.

MUTINY AT SEA

Strikers Demand Higher Wages

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Rotterdam.—The strike of the Seamen's Union demanding higher wages, which is holding up shipping in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, had a sequel in a mutiny on board the Holland Amerika liner "Rotterdam," the captain of which vessel has wirelessed asking that thirty marines should be sent to meet the vessel on her arrival here.

The marines have embarked on a pilot steamer and will meet the vessel before she enters port. The liner is due in Rotterdam from New York at the week-end, but it is anticipated that once the vessel is docked, she will be unable to leave owing to the strike. The owners will decide to divert her to another terminal port.

After landing passengers at Plymouth, the vessel went to Boulogne, on leaving which place the crew noticed that she was not proceeding to Rotterdam and refused to work on the ship, until the captain revealed her destination. The captain was convinced that the men were ready to carry out their ultimatum and altered her course to Holland.—Reuter.

PREJUDICIAL TO INDIAN NATIONALISM

Pt. Dharm Vir's Views On Communal Award

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Pandit Dharm Vir Vedalankar, Organising Secretary, All-India Swami Shraddhanand Memoral Trust has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Communal Award, based as it is on separate electorates, is against the principles of pure nationalism and is calculated to create a number of communal compartments in the country which are bound to hinder the healthy growth of Indian Nationalism. The award is extremely unfair to the Hindus who have been rendered politicaily impotent even in the provinces where they have a numerical majority. The grant of heavy weightage to Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority, and separate electorates and almost statutory majorities for them in the Punjab and Bengal clearly indicate that the Award is one-sided to the Hindus.

"HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL."

The creation of separate electorates and separate representation for the "Depressed Classes" barring the Punjab and the Bengal are highly prejudicial to their interests and it is really surprising that these measures are proposed to be thrust upon them in the face of the "Moonje-Rajan Pact" to which the "Depressed Classes" all over the country lent their whole-hearted support. The Hindus including the "Depressed Classes" should therefore entirely dissociate themselves from the proposed Communal Award and should make it clear to the Authorities that no settlement which has as its basis Communalism will be acceptable to the Hindus.

WAR EXPLOIT RECALLED

LONDON, September 5.

One of the most stirring incidents of the war is recalled by the Admiralty announcement that Rear-Admiral Edward Evans will be Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Hugh Tweedie. The appointment dates from January 18, 1933.

In 1917, Rear-Admiral Evans, who commanded the destroyer "Brooke", encountered six German destroyers in the Straits of Dover, torpedoed two and rammed the third, after which he boarded and defeated the crew in a fierce cutlass fight. Before the war, he became the navy's youngest commander owing to his work in the Antarctic Expedition.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE POSITION

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The new account began well on the Stock Exchange with a good deal of activity. Rayon shares were again buoyant while, textiles improved on hopes of Lancashire strike settlement through Government intervention.

Copper shares were again a strong feature, as also the South African Minings, including diamonds on reports of improvement in the Amsterdam diamond trade.

Cereals were very firm especially wheat, but the demand was mostly speculative. Metals maintained a strong undertone; otherwise there was no special feature. Wall Street is observing holidays.—Reuter.

Labour Ministry To Intervene

—:o:—

General position in the part of Lancashire affected by the cotton dispute, was unchanged today and no meetings were arranged, but persistent reports that moves were taking place, which might lead to a conference being called by the Ministry of Labour culminated in the evening in an announcement the the Minister for Labour had sent communications to both the sides. The Minister's letter will be sent from London in the evening to reach in the evening to reach the recipients to-morrow.

Following reports that Government intervention in the cotton stoppage is imminent Sir Henry Betterton, the Minister for Labour to-day, sent communications to both parties to the dispute.

He meets the Premier, who is arriving in London to-night from Scotland for purpose of giving Ramsay MacDonald latest information on the subject of dispute.—Reuter.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT

League's Commission Report On Manchuria

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The report of the League of Nations' Commission to inquire into Manchuria was unanimously signed yesterday and the chairman, Lord Lytton, left Peking for Shanghai, from where he will sail for Europe to-day, by the Italian Liner "Gange," which is due in Venice on September 28.—B. O. W.

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